INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has established such Competition.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 39-- BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 14 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Feb.	Morea *		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak		10,602
1 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,347
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,488
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda * ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,644
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,347
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
21st Mar.	Dumana *	9927
11th Apr.	Dumana *	9927

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Jan.	15th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st ,,	17th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	6th Feb.	19th ,,
Shanghai Maru..	15th ,,	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th ,,	10th ,,
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	11th ,,	19th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
15th Feb.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th ,,	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan,
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
15th Feb.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder. Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th ,,	Baroja ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings accommodation is not required for gers ex the P. & O. Mail Steam through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and sage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Ballard Road, Fort, B

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	16 Feb.
Harima Maru ..	10500	....	@20 ,,
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 ,,
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 ,,	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kanto Maru ..	8000	....	@20 ,,
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10000	2 Feb	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 ,,
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 ,,	7 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rate and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc., Etc.

They Specify KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA, Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	..... 20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	..... 10 0	12 8
Quarterly	..... 5 0	6 4
Monthly	..... 1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. **ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

WANTED.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of yourself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours, get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).

T 31779.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31678

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty and reinforced Dunlop Tyres. Fresh stocks all sizes good and guaranteed condition 50 per cent. off catalogue prices. Apply TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, Bombay.

T R1454

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Floors of 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort. Accommodation one big room and two small rooms with electric lights on each floor. Rent Rs. 80/- for each floor. Apply or write to owner JAMNADAS BAXI at 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.

C R1460

PERSONAL.

MY humble and most grateful thanks to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Anthony, St. Francis Xavier for accepting my prayers and favours granted. J. M. MIRANDA Clare Road Byculla.

P. R1458

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA), LTD.—Five Remington Portable typewriters have been awarded to the following winners of the Ribbons and Carbon Papers cross-word competition:

Mrs. B. AUGUSTIN, 11/1, Canal Street Entally, Calcutta.
Mr. LESLIE DE CRUZ, 246, Dalhousie Street, E. Rangoon.
Miss KATHLEEN THOMAS, 38, Imdad Ali Lane, Calcutta.
Mr. T. C. SUSAINADHAN, Mysore Mine, Marikuppam, S. India.
Mr. A. G. APCAR, 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

P 31791

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..... Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	..... Rs. 4-3-4
4th and Subsequent Insertions	..... Rs. 1-4-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Henshaw Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act and that at such time and place the Liquidators will lay before the Meeting a statement, containing the particulars prescribed by the said Act with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation of the Company.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1929.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

A list in accordance with Section 28 (k) of the Municipal Act as amended by Bombay Act IX of 1928 showing the No. of votes given to each of the candidates of the above-mentioned election held on the 12th February, 1929, is now available for inspection by Voters. Copies if required by candidates will be supplied at a fee of **Rupee 1 each.**

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th February, 1929.

31794

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of Brunner, Mond & Co., (India) Ltd. has been changed to IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED.

J. B. MACKIE,
Secretary.

31771

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

WITH regard to the Notice published by the Secretary of this Association on Monday, the 11th instant, the words "By Order of the Board" were inadvertantly inserted therein. The Notice should be read with the abovementioned words left out.

By Order,
D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

31788

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CABLES, PAPER INSULATED, LEAD COVERED, ARMOURED, OF SIZES; WIRE, BARE, COPPER, HARD DRAWN, STRANDED; AND POLES, TUBULAR, STEEL.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CABLES, PAPER INSULATED, LEAD COVERED, ARMOURED, WIRE. BARE COPPER, AND POLES TUBULAR STEEL." Tenders not complying with these conditions, will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

11th February, 1929.

31785

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF DOUBLE HEADED RAILS, STEEL, 69 LBS. SECTION, SECOND-HAND.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above or a portion thereof, which can be inspected at the Engineer's Stores Depot, Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND RAILS, STEEL DOUBLE HEADED." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

12th February, 1929.

31789

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS SHED AT KATNI MURWARA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel work for the above shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification, and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Katni Murwara." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 6th February, 1929.

31760

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1929, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1928.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th February to 21st February 1929 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 17th January, 1929.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th February, 1929, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on SATURDAYS from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

31716

NOTICE

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1928.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th February to 21st February 1929 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 17th January, 1929.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th February, 1929, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on SATURDAYS from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

31718

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th February, to SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1929, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st January, 1929.

31678

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALI MAHOMED HAJI HASAN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at No. 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2986, New Survey No. 3001 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1336, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2638-39, Street Nos. 68a, 66-68 and containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that the property of Haji Mahomed Aba, on or towards the North by the property of Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Nurani and on or towards the South by the property of Rahimatbai, widow of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1929.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31792

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NURUDIN SULEMANJI and IBRAHIM SULEMANJI, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement an area of 226.46 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 1350, New No. B|16901, New Survey No. A|4668 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|3572 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Essufalli S. Malla, on or towards the South by the property of Shaikh Sarfally Mamuji, on or towards the East by the Doctor Street aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property of Syed Abdul Kadar Al Edroos, and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7056 and Street Nos. 164-166, 168-170, 1720174, 157-159, 161-163, Doctor Street and Mutton Street, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1929.

HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31786

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJIBHAI JAVER, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against or the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within fourteen days of the date hereof, otherwise no notice will be taken of such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 668 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 4 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Board, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by a Road 80 feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 5 of the said Estate leased to Velji Lakhamsi, on the South-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate agreed to be sold to Dadaji Sitram Kothare and others and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16826, New Survey No. 2,3|2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 191|74 (Parel-Sewree Division), and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 591 (2) and Soparibaug Road Street No. 2 in rear.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1929.

HABIB R. PEERPIA.
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31790

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BE[redacted]

AUCTION [redacted] MADE-TO-ORDER [redacted] FURNITURE BY JO[redacted]S BENJAMIN, DEVJI CA[redacted] OTHERS, PIANO, H. M. V[redacted] GRAMOPHONE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Adenwalla's Bungalow, opp. Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, large sideboards, chairs, dumbwaiters, sheet tone Cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone, gun-sectional book-cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing tables, cupboards, teapoys, ice-chests, "Milner's" safe, etc., etc.

The property of H. E. Harrington, Esq., of Messrs. Graham's Trading Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT DELHI. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH THE FURNITURE IN THE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT DARYA GANJ, DELHI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re. Estate of late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 7th March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property together with the furniture in the Bungalow:—

All that piece of land with all the messuages and tenements consisting of 3 separate buildings with the garden and fruit and flower trees and 2 Pucca wells, admeasuring about 38,783 square yards and partly enclosed by a Pucca wall, situate at Darya Ganj and bearing No. 7 on Darya Ganj Road, in the Town of Delhi, and bounded on the North partly by the house No. 8 owned by Babu Radha Kishan and partly by the wall and North Gate of the house No. 7 and partly by the wall of house No. 16, on the South partly by the wall of Mosque known as the Zinat-ul-Masjid and partly by the Chafsh wall of the house No. 7 and 9 parnalas water spouts falling in the compound of the Mosque and partly by the wall of the Mosque right up to the South gate of house No. 7 and partly by the South gate way of the said house, on the East by the Bela of the Jamna and on the West by the public road and West gate of the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attornyes for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 12.55 hours on 22/3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares-Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25—5—0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BAIL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's
Office Churchgate,
9th February 1929.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

HAROLD LLOYD
In His Latest Comedy Triumph:
SPEEDY
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE
IN 8-REELS.
ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN
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A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—
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Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
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Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
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Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Langley & Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents under date 12th Feb:—

Garside calculate daily rate consumption 27100 Bales questionable if it be maintained. January cloth sales 92 per cent output. It Garside figure confirmed think encourage trade buying. Considerable buying limit around March 10d. Tone healthy prefer long side as consider risk small and fair possibility.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. in their report issued on the 13th inst state as under:—

Garsides estimate of American Mills Consumption for January at 665,000 Bales, works out about 24,500 Bales per day. At this rate, American Mills Consumption will be equal to about last year, and that of the World probably be around 15 million bales. The Southern farmers have already sold the greater portion of their crop and stocks are now in strong hands. Owing to a large proportion of last season's' crop being untenderable, the South is reported as not having hedged the remnants of the crop. It is reported some Spot Houses are carrying a large "short" interest in March and May shipments, awaiting new crop developments.

The influx of Gold in Federal Reserve Bank will, no doubt, ease the monetary tightness and the industries in the States are likely to maintain their present activity.

No fresh light has been thrown on the coming crop prospects. Some authorities record crop preparations as having progressed about average for this date, whilst many reports of delayed farm wore are still being received. However, the last two seasons have proved that acreage is no criterion for a bumper crop and unless we have this season a crop of over 15 million bales, a price around 19.50 cents would be considered very reasonable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

February		10.19	+.04
March	1025	10.26	+.03
April		10.29	+.03
May	1035	10.36	+.03
June	10.36	10.39	+.03
June		10.96	+.03
August		10.35	+.03
September		10.31	+.02
October	10.27	10.27	+.02
November		10.25	+.02
December		10.25	+.02
January	1024	10.24	+.02
February		10.24	+.02
Middling Spot		10.49	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500 Bales.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York Feb. 12.

All New York and New Orlean markets were closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25	+.10
Scinde, Fine	1.50	+.10
Scinde, Superfine	.75	+.10
Bengal, Good	7.00	+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25	+.10
Bengal, Fine	7.50	+.10
Oomra, Good	7.60	+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.90	+.10
Oomra, Fine	8.20	+.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.70	+.10
Broach, Fine	8.95	+.10
Broach, Superfine	9.20	+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

February	17.28	—.09
March	17.47	—.09
April	17.49	—.09
May	17.78	—.12
June	17.78	—.12
July	18.01	—.13
August	18.00	—.13
September	17.99	—.13
October	18.05	—.13
November	18.07	—.13
December	18.06	—.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.95	—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:0:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:17:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Paid.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:17:6 Feb. Mar. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:2:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:10:0 Apl.-May. S'ment. Quoted.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton. £15:17:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:7:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/-Feb.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/4-1/2 May-Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. Feb. 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans, 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

: Bombay : Chronicle
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LIVERPOOL WHEATS.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

"Firm account fears damage Continent severe weather, this may advance market further."

Mar. close at 9s 2 3/4d.
May close at 9s. 5d.
July at 9s. 7 1/2d.
Chicago Market remained closed yesterday.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 12.

T T Berlin on London	20.45-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	31.09
T T Milan on London	92.79
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.39
T T London on Prague	164.06

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 12.

Copper, English Best Selected	£82-1/8
Copper, Brassiers	£91-3/4
Yellow Metal	£72-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£224-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 12.

Charatered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£145
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
Naional Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£88-7/8
Conversion Loan	£77-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£100-1/4
A. and C.	£22-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	854
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£103-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£94-1/4

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 12th Feb, 1929.
(Compiled in 1000's.)
Week ending 8th February 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	208	12785	11409
Receipts at U. S. Ports	158	7990	6865
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	54	1418	791
To Continent	98	3291	3211
To Japan, Canada etc.	54	1165	884
Total	206	5874	4886
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	350	9633	9478
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	67	1609	1619
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2161	2242
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1008	1088
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2273	2076
Total		5432	5406
Last week		5548	5513
Difference on week		116	—107
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	1061		834
Exports of American cotton to India	Nil	3,000 bales	8500 bales.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

The Volkert Bro.'s steamer "Resolute" (Captain F. Kruse) arrived in Bombay Harbour on Tuesday from New York, with about 400 American toudists.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 12.

Silver—Market is very quiet.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

the 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, or all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

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40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5/31-32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5-31/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1-5/15/16 March.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-5/16 February. 1/6 0-23-15th March.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1-4
Banks Buying T T 274 1-4
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 939.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 948

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 121 1/2.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 7/16 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 7/8 11th instant.
London/Japan 1/10 3/8 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 3/4 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4 11 1/2 11th inst. £4.4. 11 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 13/16 11th inst. 25 7/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13/16 11th inst. 25 7/8 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready 66 1/2 11th inst. 56 1/2 12th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mons. 5 7/32 per cent. 11th inst. 5 1/4 per cent. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mons. 5 1/4 per cent. 11th inst. 5 3/8 per cent 12th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 per cent 2 more. 6 per cent. 6 mons. 5 per cent. 12 Mons 4 1/2 per cent.

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Feb 13.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED)
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Filtered Cocoanuot Oil Ready Rs. 561/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 128/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/3 Highest Rs. 55/- Closing Rs. 54/14
Cottonseeds Deliver May Opening Rs. 4/13/10-1/2 Highest Rs. 4/14 Closing Rs. 4/13/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 54/- Highest Rs. 54/11 Closing Rs. 54/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 56/15 Highest Rs. 57/7 Closing Rs 57/2.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb 13.

Linseed May	11 5 3
Wheat May	8 5 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	280	...
Bengal Fine	275	...
Bengal F. G.	270	235/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	270	235/40
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	320	310/15
Nagpur Fine	325	312/15
Yeotmal Fine	320	300/10
Arvi Fine	320	300/5
mraoti Fine	310/15	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305/7	280/90
Mulkapur Fine	295	270/75
Khandesh Fine	285	255/60
Muthia Fine	275	260/65
Muthia F.G.	27	230/5
Nanded/Purma F.G.G.S.	335/40	3
Purna FG. GS.	320	300
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	315	30
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/30
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	290/95
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old.
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G. ...	...	310
Cambodia	400/395	...
Miraj/Sangli ...	...	345/50
Compta Good	...	345/50
Jinja	...	505

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3 Months Discounts 5 1/4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 6 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/11s.-1/8d. Sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay Dyeings in Demand

CEMENTS RULE EASY

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The Stock Exchange he-opened to-day and closed at 2 p.m. It is decided that during the operation of the Curfew Order trading will continue daily upto 2 p.m. There was fairly good business but the tone of the market was mostly quiet except Bombay Dyeing Barious trumours are afloat some expecting a dividend of Rs. 50 fl and split of Bombay Dyeing shares into three each of Rs. 100/- after declaration

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 887, 90, 93, 901, 896-14 97.
Century 409, 11. 13-2, 11, 10-10.
Colaba 141, 42, 41-14.
Crescent 138.
Fazul 785, 82, 81, 82.
Indore 395, 95-10.
Madhowji 53.
Nagpur 505, 3.
New Great 241, 40, 38.
Pearl 501, 498, 501, 500.
Simplex 77.
Swadeshi 453.
Burma 806, 4-6, 5-10, 5.
Hydro 1123, 25.
Tram 151-14, 51.
Deff. 280, 80-10, 79, 78, 79.
Ord. 78-14, 79, 78-12, 10, 8.
Bundi 21-4. 21, 20-14, 20-12.
Indian 343-2, 43, 40, 38.
Katni Ord. 236, 35.
Alcock 337, 38-2.

of a bonus of Rs. 50/- which will be added to the original value of Rs. 250/- There was fairly large enquiry for Dying shares and sellers were cautious. This resulted in a firm tone. Other Mill shares ruled quiet and recorded some decline. Towards the close even Dyeings declined on profit taking. In the miscellaneous section there was little business. Tata Iron shares are in strong hands but there was only small turnover Cements ruled easy and there is no demand.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 352-350
Apollo 50 nil, 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 897-8
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 410-10
Central India 100f 503-12
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 100 6f 141-14
Coorla 100 7f 158-12
Crescent 100 9f 138-12
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 535
E.D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 213-12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 95
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 782-8
Finlay 100 10y 110
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127-8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 236-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395-10
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15-2
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Maksanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/0/6y 210-10.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 158 1490.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 55.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Gocukdas 1,000 nil 1192-8.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 +2f x.d. 165.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 110.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 240.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 500.
Phoenix 100 20y 352-8
Premier 10 nil 6-12.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 87-8.
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5720.
Simplex 250 nil 77-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadeshi 100 10f 453-12.
Swan 100 10y 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 51-4.
Yishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 3f 103-12.
Baroda 50 3f 78.
Centrall 250 0/8/0f 22-8.
Eastern £5 4sh 92.
Imperial 500 40f x. d. 1427-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 1/8. 348-12. 2/8
Union 5/4/3-12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0f 20-12.
Central India Mining 9-4.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 107/8
Indian Cement 200 nil 338-12.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 285.
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 850.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13-6.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6 20-4.
United Cement 100 6y 94.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 81D.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99.
Dhond Baramati 100f 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92.
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 580.
Bombay Tramways Ordy 50 2/81 151-4.
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1,125.
Tata Power O 1000 nil 492-8.
Karachi Electricty 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 227-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 11.
New India Assurance 15 1y 22-2.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 338-12.
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 25
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 232-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 805. x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f. 283/12
British Burma Petroleum £1 0/4/0y 4-13
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12.
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenze Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 54-8.
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 78.8.
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 279-6.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 113.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15-8.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103.
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 99/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84-15.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 94/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/11.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2
6 per cent. Municipal due 1924-49 Rs. 100/12.

Forward Rates 15th February Sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-4-6 1945-55 Rs. 104/9/.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, on Business.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Liverpool:—Manchester cloth rather inactive.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The local market opened at Rs. 358/1-2 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 360/14 on buying by Commission Houses. There was scarcity of sellers and demand was supplied by jobbers. Liverpool opened 1 point lower and added further decline of 1 point. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. at rates given below:—

Broach A/M.	360
Broach J/A.	365/1-2
Oomra March	319
Oomra May	321/8
Bengal March	263
Bengal May	268

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The ready Cotton market was open at Sewri, but the demand was poor and except scattered business, there were no sales worth recording. The Spot Cotton market closed at 2 p.m.

BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKER'S ASSOCIATION LTD.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

London Ready 26.
London Forward 26.
America cent 57.
China is closing to-day.
Ready 58/14.

	Op.	H.	L.	6 p.m.
Magh	58/12	58/14	58/12	58/14

Tejimandi -/7/-.
Falgune 59/1 59/3 59/1 59/3
Tajimandi /13/-.

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/6.
Magh 21/7/6.
Falgune 21/8.
National 21/10/6.
N. Manordass 21/10.
N. Motilal 21/10/6.

Bombay, Feb 13.

Silver Ready	58 15 0
Maha	58 13 6
Fagan	59 1 6
Tone very quiet	
Gold ready	21 10 6
Maha	21 6 9
Fagan	21 7 6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,042	227,118	196,654
Central India	1,030	147,040	176,642
Barsi and Nagar	2,152	133,080	154,140
Hyderabad-Gaorani	662	46553	78,689
Berar	5,411	466,450	403,788
Central Provinces	3,048	225,278	172,126
Total Oomraa	16,345	1,239,519	1,223,044
Dholera		46,104	61,098
N.-W. Provinces		54,705	60,429
Rajputana		21,667	25,754
Sind-Punjab		36,137	107,748
Broach	374	5,771	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar	178	9,982	3,901
Westerns-Northerns	178	10,341	3,808
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,364	7,648
Persian		816	3,294
American		2,495	22,093
Egyptian and African		18,497	10,205
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	17,575	1,45,409	1,530,701

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 7th Feb. Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,694	78,681	259,650
Japan & China	6,050	679,913	413,449
Coast Ports		9,712	12,863
Up-country by Rail		52,897	37,805
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		60,785	47,027
Total	7,744	1,81,988	7,70,884

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb 13.

Wheat	1,017 Cwts.
Linseed	2,039 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	227 „
Gingellyseeds	7,415 „
Groundnuts	15,587 „
Cottonseed	586 „
Rice	9,649 „
Myrabollams	2,903 „
Cottonseed	6,289 „
Mowraseed	55 „
Gram	2,332 „
Joowar	2,748 „
Maize	66 „
Bajree	3,603 „
Coal	2,210 „

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 12.

Rozaro Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes. 44/3 Loading. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/3 February. Shipment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/6 Loading. Paid.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta,

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/5

TO SECURE
Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14

Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW
NEW YEAR—JANUARY N...

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENT...
INDIAN NATIONAL C...
NATIONAL LIBERAL...
KHILAFAT CONFE...
ALL-INDIA MUSLI...
ALL-PARTIES' MU... FERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN ... RENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

THE NEED TO CHANGE OURSELVES

—:o:—

Horrors of Cruelties in Name of God and Religion

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas writes in "Ananda."

It was the Dussera day. I got up early in the morning and began to think of a few happenings of the week, that had filled my heart with sadness.

The first and foremost was the public meeting that was held in Bombay to protest against the Bombay Municipality's belated repair of the wrong they had perpetrated for years in encouraging untouchability in the Municipal Schools. At last the Corporation had righted the wrong by refusing to countenance the Orthodox demand for separate drinking vessels at the ratepayers' expense for 'untouchable' boys and girls, and even this little act of justice, rather late in the day, had excited the wrath of the Orthodox—real and pretending. For excepting the Chirman of the meeting and about half a dozen old men, almost all seated on the platform are known to be secretly taking not only water but also food in clubs, parties, etc., at the hands of Surti talas, who belong to the untouchable communities.'

A DEVICE TO CATCH VOTES.

Why did they do it? Simply because it was a device to catch the votes of the Orthodox during the coming elections. The thought made me really sad. Could they not think of the hurt they were causing to the Lord of Love in Whose name they had met to protest, by inflicting this insult on His children of the so-called lower classes, by branding them with the stigma of inferiority? Could they not think of the atmosphere of snobbery in which, in the very beginning of their life, their children should be made to grow, starting with the belief that they were the chosen ones and the others, the forsaken? Was it not blasphemy? How could we, after meting out this treatment to the children of our own countrymen here, ask for equal treatment of them in the colonies by the Whites? Was not the existence of this demand in the year 1928 an indication that the race-arrogant White man, when he illtreats us, is acting only as an unconscious agent of the Lords of Karma in making us reap what we have sown?

Some argue that religion ordains it, the Shsatras dictate it. I do not think so. The religion whose supreme truth is the presence of the One Life in everything could never have sanctioned its own negation. If the sacred books dictate it, well! overlook them, ignore them, they may be the work of vested interests. Wherever they are in conflict with the natural, human consideration, our choice must inevitably fall on the latter. When shall we be guided by intelligent thought and not by cruel tradition?

A DEFENCE OF MAHATMA'S ACTION.

The second subject was the controversy that had raged round the sanction given by Gandhiji to putting an end to the life of a suffering calf. Even up to this moment, I have not been able in my own mind and heart to convince myself that I should have been justified in doing the same action myself. But, knowing Gandhiji as we do—and I claim to know him very, very intimately—it is ignorance to think that his action was prompted by anything save the utmost compassion he feels in the depths of his heart for all that suffer, men as well as animals. I know he suffers with them—as few to-day in the world can suffer—in the same way as we average men and women suffer when we ourselves are afflicted, or at best when our dear ones are afflicted.

And yet there were meetings to denounce him, and among those who condemned him were men whose hearts, all put together, had not the kindness that is contained in the nail of Gandhiji's little finger. Among those who condemned were business men who would not hesitate to cut the throats of their brothers, and they pretended to judge the great man from whose heart the milk of human kindness flows equally for all. Oh! the hypocrisy of it all! It made me very sad.

The third thing was the report published by the Vigilance Society in Bombay, of which the author was Mr. Naik, which narrated the tale of woe of hundreds of Devadasis or morlis, that are made to offer themselves, in the name of the Lord of Love, as sacrifices on the altar of human lust.

If the fountain of real human affection has dried up in your hearts, you, the wealthy men of the country, satisfy your lust if you will; but why drag in the sacred name of religion to lure to your bestial abode the young girls in raping whom you are wounding the God you pretend to worship? It is difficult to avoid tears, and this custom exists not only in Bombay, but in all parts of India. No wonder that it made me sad.

A LAMB'S SACRIFICE TO TREE GOD.

The fourth event took place that very morning. After bath as I drove in my car from Andheri, a suburb fourteen miles from Bombay, to my mother's house there, I saw on my way a lamb hung upside down on a tree, with four or five men looking on. I got down from my car, believing that I should be able to save the poor, dumb creature from the butcher's knife. To my dismay, I found that I was too late, the lamb had been killed. The killers were not professional butchers, but Hindus who, after a bath in the sea, and having said their prayers—they had the caste marks on their foreheads—had selected a fine, robust lamb to be sacrificed on the great day, to the god of the tree, so that good luck and prosperity might come to them. Mentally, I went through the pain the poor creature must have felt. And we are engaged in fighting Musalmans because they kill cows, and, like us, make themselves victims of religious superstition. No wonder my heart was filled with sadness

But, more than sad, I felt indignant at our impotence in putting an end to this cruelties that are being perpetrated from day to day in the name of God and religion. And yet I know that, if we are sincere and really human, we can work for awakening the social conscience of the people of this country so that its call may take the place of the call of so-called religion, cruel tradition and thoughtless superstition.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, February 15.

S.S. "Malva" with mails of 31st January expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates' adjourned General Meeting, Esplanade Court, at 6 p.m.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, Servants' of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, February 16.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fourth day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Provincal Congress Committee announced for Thursday the 14th inst. at 7 P. M. (S. T.) is postponed "sine die" on account of the Curfew Order.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be closed daily at 5 P. M. (S.T.) till the expiration of the Curfew Order.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association will suspend their business till Sunday (17th inst.) in pursuance to the resolution passed by the Committee held on Tuesday.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

Season Ticket No. 4904 (Quarterly) B. B. and C. I. Ry. in favour of V. Sitaram, between Grant Road and Dadar. Owner should communicate or see Mr. B. M. Aman, C/o New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

WILSON COLLEGE, STUDENTS' AT HOME.

The Annual At-Home to the Past Students of Wilson College will be held in the College on Saturday (the 16th inst.) at 5.30. P.M. It is feared that owing to the riots and consequent delay in the delivery of mails some past students have not received invitations. It is requested that they will accept this notice as an invitation.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar M. A. LL.B. Vakil High Court is standing as a candidate in the forthcoming election of 25 Ordinary Fellows to the New Senate at the Bombay University, from the Registered Graduates.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

At a special urgent meeting of the Seeds, Traders Association held on in the forenoon on Wednesday it was resolved to keep the bazaar open for transactions from 1-0 p.m. to 2 30 p.m., (S.T.) and for delivery of the delivery orders to the parties upto 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) till further notice.

"CERCLE LITTERAIRE" LECTURE ADJOURNED.

Owing to the unsettled condition in the city Mr. Monjulal J. Dav's lecture on "The Poetry of Rabindanath Tagode" fixed for this (Thursday) evening at the Cercle Litteraire has been adjournel "sine die".

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supplementary Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN CORPORATION

—:o:—

TRADE UNION ELECTS FOUR MEN

The election of the four members from the registered Trade Unions, took place in the Corporation premises on Tuesday. There were six nominations and the number of voters was only 80. The following is the result of the polling:—

	Votes.
Mr. R. S. Asavle	78
Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajjab	74
Mr. S. S. Jhabvala	67
Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim	61
Mr. B. R. Shinde	18
Mr. Abdul Hamid Janmahomed	4

The first four were declared duly elected.

ARTIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

—:o:—

34 GYPSIES FROZEN TO DEATH

AIPLANES CARRY FOOD TO VESSELS HELD UP IN BALTIC

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Arctic conditions in Europe are producing many tragedies. A Warsaw message reports many deaths from cold. The Forest Guards are reported to have found a whole gipsy band of 34 persons, consisting of men, women and children, who were encamped in a forest near Lublin, frozen to death.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that ice has held up some 30 vessels in the West Baltic. Some of them are without provisions and others are so damaged that they are no longer navigable. German cruisers engaged in rescue are very much hampered by ice. Government aeroplanes have now supplied vessels with food.—Reuter.

BLACK SEA PORTS BLOCKED BY ICE

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sofia.—Varna and Burgas, the Bulgarian ports on Black Sea, are blocked by ice and are closed to navigation. Ice extends beyond sight form the shore and is so thick that skating is possible on the coast. This is unprecedented since 1840. Railway transport is very difficult and food crisis is feared in Bulgaria.—Reuter.

TENNIS

—:o:—

WESTERN INDIA TOURNEY

The Western India Tennis Tournment opened on Wednesday, and the following are the results of the matches played.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Chopra beat Ranadive, 6—1, 6—3
Nakaya beat Taku, 6—1, 6—3.
Take beat Sellery, 6—1, 6—2.
Pereira beat Nagarwalla, 10—8, 6—1.
Gansalves beat Shellenberger, 6—1, 6—0
Schleiter beat Essaye, 6—2, 8—10, 7—5
Vakharia beat Vaidya, 6—1, 6—2.
Govindrao beat Ernst, 6—2, 6—1.
Fox beat Makhijani, 6—0, 6—0.
Le Roy beat Vyas, 6—1, 6—3.
Ten Broeck. W. O Dastoor.
Raja Iyer. W. O. G. C. Wilson.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Freke and Rose beat Baria and Ratnagiri, 6—1, 6—2.
Brough and Annett beat Dalaya and Gaekwad, 6—1, 6—2.
Gonsalves and Kohloff beat Meyer and McLead, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. H. E. Jones beat Mrs Campbell, 6—2, 6—4.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that 366, of whom 216 were British men, women and children, were evacuated from Kabul by Royal Air Force between 23rd December and 11th February.

Sir Austen Chamberlain did not consider it necessary to mae representations to Belgian Government as regards the detention of Mr. Maxton and Mr. Saklatvala at Ostend "seeing that the exclusion of aliens is the sovereign right of every Government."

Mr. Wheatley read the terms of passport "requiring free passage to bearer".

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied he had considered whether the form of passports should be modified in certain cases but he had decided that a change was not desirable.

Mr. Maxton appealed to Mr. Stanley Baldwin to say whether he approved of his Colleagues in the House of Commons being treated on the continent like crooks and smugglers.

The Speaker intervened.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Washington.—President Coolidge has signed the bill providing for the construction of 15 ten thousand ton crusiers and one aircraft carrier within three years.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—Officials are silent but it is credibly believed that M. Trotsky under assumed name arrived here from Odessa last night and will remain on ship till arrangements are made for him to go to Angora.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI Feb 13.

The Congress Party in the Assembly met this evening under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru and decided to expel Mr. Ranga Iyer and report to the Congress Working Committee requesting it to call upon Mr. Ranga Iyer to resign according to election pledges.

The resolution of the party referred to what it called attempts made by Mr. Ranga Iyer to bring the Party and its leader into contempt and ridicule and made this allegation a basis for the Party's unanimous decision.—A. P.

Under the Clock

[BY TWINPLEX]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1929.

Is it not curious that the interests of India's "friends" in England and in this country regarding her economic prosperity is very visibly—very vocally—increasing since the introdnction of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill in the Assembly? And as the Select Committee on that Bill busies itself with its recommendations, that interest is becoming very, very nervous.

* * * *

What will happen to poor India if she is allowed to indulge in this freak of hers that her own vessels should carry on at least the coastal trade of the country? Is it wise to permit her this? The Trustees are deeply thinking over this problem.

* * * *

Is it safe for India to have the "luxury"? Ask Sir Stephen Demetridi—what an old fashioned English surname the man has!—and he will tell you. Listen to his warning.

* * * *

The safety of India, he tells his brother shopkeepers and shipping magnates, and of the whole of the Empire "depended the supremacy of Britain's sea-power."

* * * *

Other nations might reserve coastal trade for "political considerations." But this the London Knight says "does not apply to India". Why?—well, one reply is—and the Indians understand it very well—that such reservation may mean Indians trying to be successful in being masters in their own house. And that, of course, will never, never do.

* * * *

We are fond in this country of presenting addresses to officialdom. They are long winded productions which say a lot and mean little.

* * * *

But supposing we were to offer our homage in poetry instead of tiresome prose. How would it do? Let me give an illustration from an address which was intended to be presented to an official in America. It began with an early predecessor of his in office.

* * * *

We had a Government Agent
In the North West namer Im Thurn
Since when a motley pageant
Have followed him in turn:
We have owned the second railway
Since railways were invented,
And have it to the present day
Along the Coast cemented."

* * * *

Bus the official must have said "I don't want to hear any more. He must have got tired of hearing what the "motley pageant" before him did.

* * * *

Woman.—"These stockings have a ladder in them".

Scottish Sstorekeeper.—"Well, what do you expect for sixpence—a marble staircase"?

RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

LARGEST JANUARY CONSUMPTION

WELL-BALANCED STATISTICAL POSITION

Messrs Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 12th Inst:—

Americans:—Net over the week, values in New York are higher by about 40 points

In our last Report we commented on the general calm pervading the cotton market and since that date the largest day-to-day fluctuation has been 14 points. A very marked and steadiness has, however, been in evidence and is suggestive of the probability of most of the stale long liquidation being over. Our Liverpool Agents, in our opinion, summarised the position upto last week-end very well in their telegram reading.—

"Rather better tone New York on Trade purchases and anticipation speculators will leave stocks and buy cotton, but no sign of this so far. Looks like continued dull market."

This, as we say, was the position upto last week-end but our Liverpool Agents relegraphed us yesterday that Garside is reported to have estimated the January consumption for U.S. Mills at 6,65,000. Should the official figure confirm this estimate, we are of the opinion that the market quite definitely must be viewed in the light of a probable continuance of consumption on a scale large enough to make an appreciable inroad into the carry-over at the end of the season. In other words, the fear that was gaining ground that perhaps, after all, there might be a falling on in consumption in the early months of this year rather similar to that recorded last year, will be counteracted by such a figure for January which if it is confirmed will be one of the largest single month's consumption in the history of American Mills.

In our Report of last week we remarked that, looking ahead it was difficult to foresee any very material movement in either direction. With a probable acreage increase ahead the constructive side laboured under a definite disadvantage. On the other hand we saw no adequate reason for a serious decline in view of the well-balanced statistical position and also the fact that this year differed from last year insomuch as the South appeared to us to have sold as the cotton arrived and were unlikely now to be holding any appreciable stock of unhedged cotton. Should the January consumption figure be published at 6,65,000, the balance of argument, we think, turns definitely against the probability of any decline of consequence. We do not look for sensational movement (always excepting the possibility of the speculator being attracted to the market by the large consumption) as the strong markets of last year were the result of a very unfavourable Spring which the Law of Averages suggests is unlikely to be repeated this year. Unfavourable weather there will undoubtedly be, but as we recently remarked we lean more to the view that this year the Summer rather than the Spring will provide material for the Bull operator.

It may be that more than a little patience will be necessary but we favour the constructive side and, particularly for the long shot operation, we are of the opinion that purchases on recessions will be profitable.

Bombay:—Business in the local market has been seriously interfered with by the unfortunate extension of rioting in the city but when trading has been possible the Futures Market has remained steady mainly owing to decreased selling in view of the damage reported in the Broach Districts.

It is still extremely difficult to assess damage in Broach and Surat but our own reports from Broach indicate that about 25 to 30 per cent of the crop had been picked and stored in the Ryots' houses prior to the spell of cold weather. It is an undoubted fact that damage has been done to the crops but we are still of the opinion that of the various descriptions tenderable against Broach there is adequate cotton to protect the contract.

In firm markets here we favour sales of Broach against purchases in Liverpool.

CIVILIAN CHIEF JUSTICES

—:o:—

BOMBAY BAR'S PROTEST

The following telegram has been sent by Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, Bombay.—"The Bombay Bar is much concerned at the reintroduction of the Indian High Courts Bill in the House of Commons against which they protested last year. The Bar strongly reaffirms its view that the Chief Justice must be a member of the English or the Indian Bar and not a civil servant. Making civil servants eligible for Chief Justiceship is contrary to tradition invariably followed since the British connection and will considerably shake public confidence."

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 13.
Previous closing rate	20.07
To-day's opening Rate	20.10
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	20.12
Difference	+.05
Boach Expectation	366

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 13.
Previous Closing Rate	10.36
To-day's Opening Rate	10.37
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.33
Difference	—.03

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market declined on long liquidation while the New York Market fluctuated within a narrow limit because small turnover of business.

The Liverpool Futures Market is due to open 2 to 3 points higher on Thursday

Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and gravel are too often suffered unnecessarily. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. They need the special strengthening help of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

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"IRISH REPUBLIC'S" CONSTITUTION

—:o:—

MISS MACSWINEY'S DOCUMENT

The Republican "Parliament" met in Dublin in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the original Dail Eireann. The seventeen members who attended are members of the Sinn Fein party, and included several who either retired before or were defeated at the Free State general election last year. The meeting attracted little of the interest or excitement that it might have created in former years. The Sinn Fein party has not been a large one since its split with Mr. De Valera and his supporters.

Moving the first reading of "the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland," Miss Mary MacSwiney said the proclamation of Easter Week had of necessity to be the foundation of any Constitution for Ireland. This Constitution would have been introduced long ago but for the treaty and the split in the country.

It would be postponed for discussion to a later date. She then proceeded to read and explain the "Constitution," which was dedicated to Almighty God.

It stated that all authority in Ireland—legislative, executive, and judicial—and all powers of government were derived solely under God from the people of Ireland. Under the article providing for freedom of conscience it should be understood that Ireland, being predominantly Catholic, no anti-Catholic legislation shall be permitted. Hence the indissolubility of marriage was declared definitely.

The national and official langu... "the Republic of Ireland" was ... language. The English langu... be permitted and also reco... official language as long ... deemed necessary by law.

The Government of ... shall consist of a president elected by the people, a national legislature, and a national economic council. The defence forces of the republic shall consist of land forces, air forces, means of defence against attack by air, submarines, and such coastal defences as may be needed to guard against hostile invasion. No ...ding army shall be maintained.

...iss MacSwiney declared that the ...omic policy would be to free Ireland ...m the commercial domination of ...gland and to make the nation a self-...porting unit.

...he first reading of the bill was passed.

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.
In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all *Institutions from India* put together who competed.
In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.
Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and prizes were won during past years.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1929.

THE YOUTHS' AWAKENING

The excellent work which the Bombay City Volunteers have done and are doing to help the authorities in restoring peace in the City, undeterred by the risk they run or by the tragic end of a few of their fellows, reminds us forcibly how much better they might have done if they had some kind of military training such as Dr. Moonje pleaded for in his resolution and such as the youth of many a free and progressive country are privileged to have. Young men, so trained, could be at the disposal of the Government at all times, without being a drain on public funds, and could be utilised at any time in an emergency. It is said against any scheme of Citizen Guards that Indian young men are lacking, in the words of the Skeen Committee quoted by Dr. Moonje, in "a general aptitude for dealing with and controlling men", "the power of leadership," "the spirit of initiative," and, above all, in "strong and genuine military spirit:" This is grossly inaccurate view. And even if it is true that the average Indian is lacking in all or most of the virtues mentioned above, we venture to say that he is not constitutionally incapable of developing them, and certainly even to-day a sufficiently large number of Indian young men can be picked out, whatever might be the defects of the average Indian, who would command all these qualities.

Dr. Moonje assumed, for argument's sake, the correctness of the view of the Skeen Committee but pointed out that but a few generations ago there were many communities which were noted for their valour and which furnished a number of renowned generals. He then asked who or what was responsible for the decay of the martial spirit in India and gave the only true answer that a bad system of education and lack of military opportunities were responsible for the decay. Mr. Jayakar ably developed the argument and in support of it quoted an illuminating statement of a British Official of the days which laid down the foundation of the present system of education in British India. The statement is worth being re-quoted. The official, a certain Mr. Thackeray, a Madras Civilian stated: "The leisure, independence and high ideas which the enjoyment of wealth affords has enabled the English people to raise Britain to the pinnacle of glory. Long may they enjoy it. But in India that haughty spirit of independence and deep thought which the possession of wealth sometimes gives ought to be suppressed. They are directly adverse to our power and interest. The nature of things, the past experience of all Governments renders it unnecessary to enlarge on this subject. We do not want in this country generals, statesmen or legislators. We want industrious husbandmen." This frank statement was made in 1812 but Mr. Jayakar courageously and rightly declares: "These ideals still covertly govern the policy of British people even in respect of education in this country." Fortunately the people have not been wholly emasculated. As Mr. Jayakar added, there are still tens of thousands of young Indians "whose ambition has been awakened and who want free scope for their energy and vigour." This is profoundly true and for that very reason it is up to the country to utilise this youthful energy and vigour for national purposes with or without Government's assistance. We still hope Government will accept Dr. Moonje's resolution and, in the words of Mr. Jayakar, put themselves at the helm of the Youth Movement.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

—:o:—

The Chamber of Princes has done well to have thrown open its proceedings to the Press and the public in general. Secrecy about the proceedings of a public body like the Chamber was niether fair to the public nor conducive to the best interests of the Princes themselves. As a matter of fact complete secrecy was impossible. The Chamber's proceedings somehow found partial and clandestine publicity, and the inevitably inaccurate reports laid the Chamber open to much undeserved criticism and suspicion. On the other hand full publicity, as the Maharaja of Patiala observed, will not only eliminate suspicion but "even secure the support of all disinterested persons for our constructive attempts in the Chamber at safeguarding our rights and interests and those of our States and subjects". The Maharaja has rightly identified the Princes with their subjects, for the latter too have their rights. And we have no doubt that these subjects and all their fellow-countrymen in British India will give their fullest support to all such constructive attempts as the Princes may make for safeguarding the interests and rights of their subjects And what can be a better safeguard of the rights of the Princes themselves than the fullest co-operation of their subjects with them in every sphere of administration?

The Maharaja has again repudiated the suggestion that the "Viceroy and the Government of India enter into a conspiracy with us at the Chamber session to retard the constitutional progress of British India and to oppress our subjects." It is unthinkable that such a conspiracy should be possible or that even if possible, it could resist long the torrent of Democracy that is sweeping over the whole of India, nay, the whole of the East. The Princes have again and again pledged their sympathy for constitutional progress in India and some of them have already made a beginning with Reforms in their States. Indians are watching with much interest the fulfilment of that reiterated sympathy of the Princes They hope, too, that the association of the Princes with activities of the League of Nations will imbue them more and more with the ideas of democracy.

In his account of the work of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, given at the meeting of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab of Palanpur rightly complained that the Indian contribution to the League's expenses was too high. His reference to the fact that in the League's budget for 1929 the contribution had been further increased should direct attention to the urgency of impressing upon Whitehall the need for making an effective protest against the unfair treatment of India. The Indian contribution will be this year £57,080 or about £5,180 more than what it was last year. The trouble is that Whitehall is not particularly interested in securing quitable treatment for India in regard to her financial contribution for the upkeep of the League. It will be noted that at the last League session in Geneva the British delegates moved a resolution generally advocating retrenchment in the League's expenditure. They did not say that India was bearing a very disproportionate portion of it.

SOWING THE WIND

—:o:—

The Government of South Africa are determined to forge new political and economic fetters for the native population of the vast territory which the Whites have grabbed. Their object is to make South Africa "safe for Whites". General Smuts whose method of approach to the "Native question" is radically different from that in favour with General Hertzog and his narrow-minded colleagues, although he too will not have a policy of giving fair and just treatment to the Natives, brought in a no-confidence motion against the Government in the Assembly on Tuesday but that body threw it out by 71 votes to 53, indicating by its action how intense is the strength of feeling among the Uitlanders in regard to Native policy. General Smuts' warning that "the Native question should not be made an election issue" has been spurned. His significant advice "keep the road to the North open" is rejected. This experienced politician well knows the danger of allowing the creation of a belt of acute discontent amongst the Natives throughout the Northern boundary of South Africa. He realises how necessary it is for South African whites to remember that the white communities in the central parts of Africa are a source of active assistence to them so long as no hostile intervening cordon of Native discontent hinders the former from offering immediate help. But the Natives Representation Bill, and the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill, two grossly unfair and selfish measures which will succeed in taking away from the Natives what precious little political rights they possess in the Union, and which will reduce them to the position of economic serfs are now being submitted to a joint sitting of the Assembly and the Sente. The joint sitting has been resolved upon because General Hertzog and his colleagues are aware that the Senate by itself would have rejected the measures, consisting as it does of a large body of experienced men, whose heavy industrial interests depend for their promotion on keeping the Native workers contented, at least with their present lot. The Hertzog Government and the Uitlanders are sowing the wind. They are sure to reap the whirlwind.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

BASIS OF REVISION

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE.)

XI*

There seems to have been some confusion in the minds of the framers of the Bill, when the note on clause 3 was drafted. Strictly speaking the principles of assessment viz., the percentage of the State's share and its basis (whether net profits or rental value) have been dealt with in clause 2 and the note there-on. The explanation to clause 3 defining rental value (or net profits) should have been appropriately appended to clause 2 to which it belongs and which is referred to in it for the first time. Clause 3 purports to substitute a new section for the present section 107, which deals with conditions applicable to revision of assessment. The note a) on clause 3 ought more properly to have been included in that on clause 2 With these preliminary observations we shall proceed to examine the clause as it is.

Revision means re-examination with a view to correct or amend. It may result in reduction or enhancement, or maintain the 'status quo ante.' But in practice it generally results in enhancement so much so that it is spoken of as 'Sarawadh" in Vernacular, which means increase of assessment.

EXISTING PRACTICE.

It appears that about the beginning of the nineteenth century there was much discussion as to the nature and limit of the Governinent claim upon the land in the Rayatwari Districts, and the dominant views were then favourable to the cultivator. A reaction set in later with a tendency to increase the ratio of the demand. Since the Bill under review lays stress on the "existing practice," it is pertinent to see how the practice arose and was built up. Was it in accordance with the principles and instructions of the India Office in regard to assessments and enhancements or or was it the result of certain artificial and arbitrary rules adopted by the Local Government and its officials? The principle which was to govern re-assessment was first distinctly formulated in an elaborate despatch from the Court of Directors dated 17th December, 1856. It was then declared: "The right of Government is not a rent which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the cost of cultivation, and the profits of agricultural stocks; but a land revenue only, which ought, if possible, to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier, whether he, in fact, let the land to others or retain it in his own hands." (Gleanings from Revenue Best Books by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service, p. 5.)

PLAYING WITH PRINCIPLES.

With regard to this principle Sir William Wedderburn says: "But unfortunately the principle laid down in these declarations has been little more than an abstract proposition, the application having been entirely left to the judgment or caprice of the Settlement Departments in India, a special agency the reputation, and even existence, of which depends upon its success in expanding the Government Revenue This anarchical state of the revenue administration this starting inconsistency between principle and practice, appeared to Sir L. Mallet not only discreditable, but dangerous; and in his minute he urges his colleagues to grapple with the question boldly, either by giving practical effect to the principles already recognised, or by making a through inquiry into facts sufficient to build up fresh principles suited to the special circumstances of the case." With the clear perception of a mind free from prejudice and trained to deal with economic problems, he presses vigorously for logical and coherent action: "If general principles, as I am constantly, told, are inapplicable to India, on what method are we to proceed in Government? If the deductive method be discarded altogether, surely we have a right to ask for some careful and active process of induction. Yet, if there is any one thing which is wanting in any investigation of Indian problems, it is an approach to trustworthy and generally accepted facts. I could mention the most startling instances, but they must be present to the minds of all of us. Now, I am compelled to say that, since I have been connected with the India Office, I have found how strong a repugnance there is to the adoption of any adequte measures for the collection of a comprehensive and well-digested set of facts as to the recognition of general principles. The only occasion on which I had the misfortune of encountering the vehement oppositions of some Members of Council, for whose opinions and experience I have the most unfeigned respect, was in my advocasy of Dr. Forbes Watson's proposals for an Industrial Survey. Again if general principles are to be set aside, why are they so perpetually invoked in public documents, reports, and manifestoes? It may suit the shifting purposes of the hour to play fast and loose with principles, but is it safe in dealing with a 'quick-witted and logical' people, to rely upon their inattention or forgetfulness?"

"As to what the Settlement Departments really have done and are doing in India, Sir Bartle Frere shows himself, better informed than most of his colleagues, and his remarks on the subject are deserving of attention as being those of a witness naturally biassed in favour of the existing system. His opinion is that throughout India the State demand rarely, if ever, fulfils the requirements of the India Office instructions."

Previous articles appread on Nov. 8, 11, 20, and 25, Dec. 6 and 8 and Jan. 4, 8, 11 and 15 respectively.

(To Be Continued.)

AMERICA IN NEED OF GANDHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall always feel ashamed and sad to think that a woman from my own beloved America could have been so stupid and blind and extremely unkind and unfair to so cultured a country as your sacred country is. When I say cultured, I do not mean the sort of culture of which so many of us Westerners boast. India's culture is centuries old, and comes from the soul. She realizes her kinship with things eternal, her relation to the absolute. She lives in so many of her people, (judging by those whom the writer has met here) her philosophies. We Americans think that we are followers of the Christ, but that is because the real Christ has never been given to us. Those of us here who really love and try to live after Him, try to follow His teachings, are considered crazy, hypocritical or downright fools. We are not expected to live the philosophies taught by Him and His teachings you will find are almost identical with those of the gentle Buddha. India must pity America's blindness. The people in my beloved country are 'starving.' It is true, not for materia' things, though God knows there is much distressing poverty of which we, as professing Christians should be ashamed—but you see, India does not realize America is made up of peoples from 'all nations,' who come here with many prejudices and many are starved for the truth about Christ, and coming here, expect to find freedom and peace for their souls. The tragedy then is, that those who have come ahead, lie in wait, so to speak and break the souls of the new comers by crushing them through the fight for mere existence. As I said before, we are not expected to behave as Christian men and women, and great is the sorrow of any man or woman who tries to literally follow the Christ. In India—in you, I believe in my heart, with all the love and reverence in my soul for your beautiful philosophies in you—I sincerely believe lies our hope for a resurrected Christ.

We Americans are not naturally unkind. We have ourselves been blinded, tricked and deluded into worshipping, as a nation, a Christless Christ. This is why we have been so blind to the beautiful things your country has for us, through those who have come to our shores. This is why India must forgive my country. America is as sorely in need of a Gandhi as is your beloved country, only you 'have' that Christ-like man, while we are still 'waiting' for one to come. Those who live near Christ in my country must feel as I do, deeply hurt, that anyone could wound to [illegible] the gentle people of India.

Sincerely your friend,
[illegible]CE HILL
BOOTH-SMITHSON.
[illegible], U. S. A.,

Notes of the Day.

Flouting Indian Opinion.

The helplessness of united Indian opinion in enforcing attention to its demand that the unfair and retrograde proposals contained in the Indian High Courts Bill now re-introduced in the Commons should be dropped is indicated in the evident determination of the Baldwin Government to rush the measure through. According to the measure members of the Indian Civil Service will be eligible for Chief Justiceship of the Indian High Courts, an innovation which, as Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General of Bombay, aptly declares "is contrary to the tradition, invariably followed since the British connection and will considerably shake public confidence." It will be recalled that when the Bill was first introduced, there were meetings of protest all over India, and this protest had the support of influential non-official European opinion also. The conduct of the Baldwin Government in re-introducing the measure deserves to be sharply criticised by popular representatives in the Central Legislature. They must demand that the Government of India should urge upon Downing Street the necessity of withdrawing a measure, which has evoked opposition everywhere in India except amongst officials who will benefit by it.

A Relic of Slavery.

The International Labour Office is understood to have just published a comprehensive report on forced labour, which is likely to be discussed at the forthcoming Intrenational Labour Conference. The Conference justly regards the question of forced labour as coming within the sphere of international action as such labour is only a modified form of slavery and may at any time be a potent cause of Labour unrest. We understand that the Committee of Experts on Native Labour [illegible] up in May, 1926, after a careful [illegible] the question in all its aspects, recorded its unanimous opinion [illegible] forced labour should cease at [illegible] possible moment. It is [illegible] forced labour or "begar" [illegible] rally called in India, [illegible] in certain areas of Bih[illegible] in several Indian St[illegible] oped that the repor[illegible] discussion at the [illegible] Conference will s[illegible] those in India wh[illegible] down the relic of sl[illegible] "begar".

Time for Satyagraha.

The Second Madras Provincial Anti-Untouchability Conference, that was held at Madras last week under the presidentship of Miss J. M. Ganguli, M.A., passed a number of important resolutions. If the organisers of the Conference and all those who identified themselves with it would make earnest efforts to translate even a few of the resolutions into practice, some real progress could be made in removing untouchability. One resolution demanded free access to untouchables to public institutions such as roads, offices, wells, hospitals, etc. It is unutterable shame to the Hindu society and to Government that such a resolution needs to be passed. Those Hindus who abhor untouchability—and they are many now—perhaps plead that they have not the necessary power to secure to the untouchables the right of free access to public places. But what excuse has Government in not securing the right? We feel that the time has come for some action in addition to resolutions to assert this right. The right of access to public roads, the most elementary right of a citizen, may be taken up first; and wherever it is questioned, untouchables should assert the right with the assistance of caste-Hindu and other volunteers to stand by them. And the Satyagraha should be continued till the right is established.

Untouchability in Churches and Courts.

Another resolution of the Conference points out that many public restaurants put up notices excluding untouchables and the Conference rightly "appeals to all friends of the so-called untouchable community to rigidly refrain from patronising any such institutions where such restrictions are observed." The Conference strongly protests against the fact that "in certain churches this practice of untouchability is observed, that converts from the untouchables are denied admission to the churches or segregated to corners." Do those missionaries who converted them think that they owe no duty to the converts after conversion? One more resolution still calls upon the authorities to take action against certain bus-owners who refuse admission to the untouchables and thus violate the provisions of the Common Carriers' Act. The authorities may also take action against such of their subordinates who restrict the untouchables' access even to Post-offices and Courts. The authorities themselves in several cases choose to remain mute spectators. The untouchables will find a better remedy in a little more self-assertion.

COMPL[redacted]N BOMBAY

Citizens Conce[redacted] Give Relief

Absolute calm prevailed in Bombay City on Wednesday and once again it gave an appearance of the unusal activity and liveliness in the streets which were marked by their absence during the past few days. Almost all the business houses were opened in the areas affected by riots. Merchants and shopkeepers at Bhendy Bazar, Nal Bazar, Pyodhoni, Tamba Khuta, Shaikh Memon Street, Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar were once again busy, while the cloth-market shops and other business shops at Carnac Road, which were closed down owing to panic were again seen doing their business as usual. Abdul Rehman and Nagdevi Streets also presented a lively appearance of the pre-riot days, and every thing looked to be normal and peaceful. The tram services were conducted, as usual, without let or hindrance, in all parts of the City.

In the northern area, many mills were seen working, but with a very small complement of workmen as most of them have left for their homes owing to panic. The workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway were also seen closed, not because there was any kind of discontent among men—but chiefly due to the paucity of workmen who have left Bombay in a very large number owing to the disturbance in the City. Only a handful of workmen turned up for work, and the authorities thought it advisable to close down the workshops till sufficient number of men present themselves for work.

Wednesday passed off without any kind of unpleasant incident and there was not a single case of brutal or fatal assault recorded in any Hospital. The City has thus, thank God, heaved a sigh of relief. The horrid nightmare of over a week's butchery is, let us servemly hope, quite over.

FOOD FOR THE POOR

—:o:—

LADIES ORGANISE RELIEF

It was in keeping with the best of traditions, that the Women of Bombay met in a public meeting at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening to concert measures of affording help and relief to the unfortunate victims and their families in the riots. The meeting was convened by the Bombay Womens Council and almost all the Womens' Institutions of the city were invited. As a result of over an hour's deliberations, a representative Joint Committee of Women was appointed to devise relief measures, to collect fund and to administer them in a proper manner. It is proposed to give relief to the families of the victims who were either killed or wounded in the riots, in the shape of money or foodstuffs and payment of passage money to those who wanted to go to their native places.

FOOD FOR THE POOR

Lady Dorab Tata who presided on the occasion at the outset explained to the audience the purpose of the meeting. She stated that it was first proposed that the women of Bombay should organise relief work by carrying foodstuffs to the homes of the poor folk who could not do "shopping" on account of the riots. Now that normal conditions were being restored, there was no necessity of this kind of work. Still there was a large scope of work which, if fulfilled, would relieve the miseries and sufferings of the victims of the riots and of their dependants. In some cases a family might have lost its only bread-winner and it was in this direction that the work should proceed. She suggested the appointment of two Committees, one to afford relief in the shape of money and food and another to give medical aid to the sufferers with the co-operation of the Red Cross Society.

VISITS TO HOSPITALS.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas described vividly her experiences in the course of her visits to some hospitals. It happened that in many cases the relatives and friends of the victims did not know of the fate he (victim) had met and where he was lying. She took down the names and addresses of such relatives and communicated with them.

Dr. Miss Engineer of the Seva Sadan related similar relief work done by the Seva Sadan.

MRS. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Leelavati Munshi put forward the following concrete suggestions: She stated that the public should be appealed to grant leave with full pay to those who were wounded in the riots and who were not able to attend their duties. That monetary help should be given to the families of such victims to go to their native places if they so desired. She thought for all this purpose adequate funds were needed and moved the following resolution:—

"That the General Committee of the Bombay Womens' Flood Relief Fund (which has at its disposal Rs. 11,000) be asked to give to the Bombay Womens' Council the money as required for the purpose of relief work in connection with the riots".

Mrs. Munshi observed that the sum of Rs. 11,000 was lying idle and could be utilised in a useful and humanitarian way.

It was pointed out by another speaker that the money at the disposal of the Flood Relief could not be diverted to the above purpose unless a meeting of the donors was called and that would involve about two weeks' time.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

At this juncture Lady Tata made an appeal for funds from all the ladies who had gathered at the meeting which met with a generous response, each lady present contributing Rs. 5 each.

The following Committee was appointed to immediately take the relief work in hand:—

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Lady Dorab Tata, (Chairman.) Mrs. Salim Ali and Miss Vakil, (Joint Honarary Secretaries), Miss Kanga (Honorary Treasurer) Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas. Mrs. Jivraj Mehta, Miss Gedge, Mrs Baptista, Miss Engineer, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. R. M. Desai, Mrs. Munshi, Miss Bahadurji, Miss Contractor, Dr. Miss Engineer, Mrs. Shafi Tyabji. Mrs P. Kanga, Mrs. Dharamsi Thakker, Mrs. Duggan. Mrs. Junabai Govindji Madhavji, Mrs. Daibai Desai and Mrs. Gangoobai Patel. (Members).

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A MUSLIM

Although no cases of open clash or stabbing were reported on Wednesday there was some excitement in Matunga and Mahim as rumours spread like wild fire that some Pathans were stabbed Enquiry however showed that an unknown Mohmedan was found lying unconscious at Lady Jamsedji Road and another Muslim Abdullah Bahadrikhan was lying in a similar condition at Wadala. They were removed to K.E.M. Hospital, where the unknown Muslim died It is not ascertained yet, how they came about the injury but there is no evidence to state that it was due to riot. Abdullah Bahadri Khan is making fair progress in the hospital.

PEACE COM[redacted] TO VI[redacted]

Women Not Lacki[redacted]

SHOPS OPEN AND [redacted]ME BUSINESS

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Peace Committee's Appeal to Cloth and Mandvi Markets

The City has resumed its normal condition. On Wednesday shops in almost all localities were opened and business went on as usual, except in Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas markets which were closed. The peace Committee appeal to the authorities of these markets and theshops and markets at Mandvi to resume business from to-day.

The tram services, everywhere in theCity, were run regularly, without let or hindrances, Many mills worked onWednesday, of course with a small complement of wormen, as many of the workmen have left Bombay out of sheer fright.

17 bad characters were rounded up on Tuesday night.

There were only two cases of stray assaults, one proving fatal.

The volunteers of the Peace Committee were busy throughout the day doing rescue work.

Many Muslim families were removed from different places to Muslim localities. At one place the volunteers found two Muslim families who did not wish to leave it because they said that their lives and property were profected by their Hindu neighbours.

The Peace Committee in the course of a Bulletin says:

Any individuals or families who have suffereed because of the riots in Bombay and are in need of any assistance are requested to communicate with the Central Office, Bombay Municipal Office. The Peace Committee will render every help possible. Prominent individuals and association in every locality are also requested to draw their attention of the Committee to such cases.

At the meeting of the women of Bombay, Lady Dorab Tata presiding, concrete proposals were made for relief of the victims and their families by giving them food, clothing and money. Mrs Lilavati Munshi proposed that the amount of Rs. 11000 lying with Bombay Women's Flood Relief Committee should be diverted for relieving distress on the wake of the riots

His Excellency the Governor visited Kalbadevi, Pydhoni, Bhendy Bazar and other parts of the City.

GOVERNOR VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

HOME MEMBER BUSY

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MAKES HIS HEADQUARTERS AT HEAD POLICE OFFICE

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member to the Government of Bombay, has made his headquarters at the Head Police Office and practically both Mr. P. A. Kelly the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Hotson stay together. They do not even go home but spend twenty four hours of the day at the Head Police Office and go about the town enquiring about the situation together.

GOVERNOR VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, Major-General G. A. Weir, General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, and Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, visited various parts of the City this (Wednesday) afternoon. Arriving at the Head Police Office at 3 p.m., he inspected the troops on duty there and then proceeded to the Military Camp on the Maidan. Thence His Excellency proceeded to Bhendi Bazar, Two Tanks, Tardeo, New Nagpada and J. J. Hospital to Victoria Gardens, and then on to Poibawdi, Elphinstone Road, De Lisle Road, Jacobs Circle and Worli.

His Excellency stopped at several police stations and also spoke to the troops and police on guard and the Honorary Magistrates at various points on the route.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES

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DUTY FIRST RANK AND DISTINCTION AFTERWARDS

In view of the emergency in the city the Government of Bombay have appointed about a hundred Special Magistrates drawn from European and Indian communities. They are given patrol duty of twelve hours at a stretch. Among the prominent of the new magistrates are Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) and Mr. Sabawalla, the newly-elected member of the Corporation. Like the police officers and the medical men in the hospitals they too are hard worked. When they are on night duty from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. they have to provide their own bedding and sleep on [redacted]path or some vernadah and get any time at the call of duty. Rank distinction are sunk at the call of y and at the time of emergency. They also take their food sitting on the chairs on the footpath or on some verandah.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES KEPT AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

30 Special Magistrates are kept at the Victoria Gardens to go along with the soldiers of Cheshire Regiment who are 900 strong in the camp at Victoria Gardens. They stay with the army men and dine with the officers in the improvised mess.

INQUEST ON DHOBI'S DEATH

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DONE TO DEATH IN HIS OWN ROOM

Babu Devi, a dhobi who was killed in Love Lane on Tuesday was not the victim of riot, as from the evidence led by Sub-Inspector Bagwe of Byculla Police station, at the Coroner's Court, it transpred that the deceased was done to death in his room during day-time. Two Mahomedans, Abbas Dawood, and Aziz Ibrakim and one Hindu Krishna Atmaram are arrested in this connection by Mr. Bagwe. The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further enquiry for a fortnight to enable the police to investigate into the matter.

Out of the five Pathans who were assaulted on Monday at Tardeo, three died subsequently and out of the two injured, one succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday morning in the J. J. Hospital. The total mortality caused by riot is as follows:—

Hindus:—Hospitals 35, Streets 50.
Mahomedans:—Hospitals 16, Streets 10.
Pathans:—Hospitals 9, Streets 16.
Parsi:—Street 1.
European:—Hospital 1.
Total 138.

SECOND DAY OF RAMZAN PASSES OFF QUIETLY

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The Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Committee issued the following bulletin dated Wednesday:—

"The second night of Ramzan also passed peacefully. The handbill issued by the Committee about Tarabi after the last prayers gave confidence to the Muslim public. The portion of that handbill about the "Sehri" was due to misunderstanding, and another handbill has been issued. Muslim Volunteers have been on duty at most of the Musjids requesting the congregation to disperse quietly and in groups of not more than five.

Muslim breathren are aware that the the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has issued "Curfew Order" for a period of 14 days, from the 9th February 1929, whereby it is ordered that people must abstain from collecting at any time in groups of more than five persons and from loitering about anywhere in streets or lanes or bylanes between the hour of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Inspite of this, in order to enable the Muslims to perform Taravi, special facilities have been made, on the condition that immediately after Taravi, they scatter and proceed to their homes direct and carry no sticks, etc., with them.

As regards "Sehri", a statement has been made in the previous handbill by misunderstanding. Muslim bretheren are hereby informed that on account of the Curfew Order being in force no shops or hotels can be opened during the night. We, therefore, request our Muslim breathren (keeping in view the present serious situation in Bombay) to accept this inconvenience and obtain and keep their houses the necessary food for "Sehri" the previous evening.

MARWARIS OPEN BUSINESS ON FRIDAY

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PAYMENT OF HUNDIS TO CLIENTS

Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, Bombay Shroff Association, Hindustani Native Merchants Association, Grain Merchants Association and Bombay Commission Agents Association held on Wednesday the 13th February 1929 in the Office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, Bombay

1. This Meeting of the Joint Committee of the representatives of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, Bombay Shroff Association, Hindustani Native Merchants Association, Grain Merchants Association and Bombay Commission Agents Association resolves that Hundi and other Saraff (Banking) business of the members of the aforesaid Associations be opened on and from Friday the 15th February 1929, and the previous decision of the Committee relating to closing of business upto the 17th February 1929 be and is hereby cancelled.

2. In view of the emergency created by the recent disturbances this meeting resolves that until further notice to the contrary.

(a) The members of the above Association shall present and make payment of Hundis upto 2 P.M. (S.T.) and 5 P.M. (S.T.) respectively on any working day, provided that times of presentment and payment of Hundis payable by or to Banks or other Offices in Fort area shall remain as before.

(b) In case of Hundis presented by merchants other than the members of the aforesaid Associations to any member of such Associations, such members will be entitled to refuse to make payment of such Hundis unless and until the same are presented and payment thereof received through any members of the above Associations or any joint Stock Bank.

(c) No interest shall be charged for the 8 days commencing from the 7th February 1929 and ending on the 14th February 1929 in respect of all Hundis presented before Thursday the 7th February 1929.

(d) Presidents and Secretaries of the above Associations be and are hereby instructed to arrange to remove by joint action all difficulties arising out of or in course of the presentment and payment of Hundis in the manner mentioned above.

3. Mr. Umashankar Dikshit, Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited be and is hereby authorised to send copies of the above resolutions to all the above Associations and the Imperial Bank of India.

FOR PEACE IN PAREL

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Bombay, Feb. 13.

At the invitation of the Citizens' Peace Committee, a Volunteer Corps representing Hindus & Moslems to help the restoration of peace in Parel is started under the joint auspices of the Social Service League and the Social Equality League with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, as captain. Those desirous to join the Corps should communicate with Mr. G.G. Phase of the Social Service League at Damodar Hall, Parel.

BOMBAY RIOTS AND ASSEMBLY

Home Member's Statement

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Replying to short notice question by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on Bombay riots, Mr. Crerar informed him that up till 12th inst. 137 had died, 783 injured, 483 bad characters had been rounded up and number of arrests had been made. Home Member appealed to Assembly to refrain from making comments when details of facts were still unknown. He said that latest reports were reassuring and signs of ending of deplorable riots were in sight.

INQUIRY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Answering Mr. Chetty, Home Member said that question of inquiry as indicated by Under-Secretary of State for India in House of Commons was under consideration of Government of Bmobay. Government would not advise use of arms as suggested by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT

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Mr. Crerar, replying to a short notice question of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regarding Bombay riots said:

"I welcome the opportunity of putting this House fully in possession of the facts concerning the deplorable events that have been happening in Bombay so far as they are at present known to us. Honourable members will, I am sure recognise that the primary concern of the Government of Bombay and its officers is to devote all their energies to restoring peace and order and that, while the disorders are still continuing, it is not possible to obtain detailed reports. The Government of India, however, have been kept informed daily of the important facts of the situation.

"Red" BOGEY AGAIN!

As the House is aware, the industrial labouring population in Bombay has for some time been in a state of great unsettlement and as the Governor General stated in his address on 28th January, prone to violence. The events that led up to the present outbreak may be said to have started with strikes that broke out on December 7th under Communist leadership at the Oil Companies' installations. Oil Companies engaged Pathan workmen in place of the strikers. Several disturbances arose in consequence between the strikers and the pathans. On January 18th, apparently as a result of general ill-feeling between the Pathans and the Millhands, three Pathan watchmen of the New China Mills were murdered by millhands. I understand that the oil strikers were not concerned in this.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

The next incident and that which must be regarded as the immediate cause of the present outbreak was that from 2nd February an entirely baseless rumour spread in Bombay City that children were being kidnapped and taken to Baroda to be sacrificed on the foundations of a bridge that was being built there.

The millhands believed that Pathans were engaged in this kidnapping and on the 3rd and 4th February sporadic assalut took place on Pathans a number of whom were murdered. On 5th February, Pathans, who were till then showing great forbearance, started rioting and attacking Hindus in their turn. Rioting started between a mob consisting mainly of Hindu millhands and a comparatively small body of Pathans. Murders and assaults continued in various parts of the city.

COMMUNAL TURN.

On 6th February, rioting became definitely communal.

CURFEW ORDER.

Continuing Mr. Crerar said orders were issued prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons in public places and prohibiting the movement of or presence of any person between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. in the streets of an area which comprised practically the whole of the City north of the Fort. On the 10th, the situation was quiet and on the morning of the 11th there were less signs of panic in the disturbed areas.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

"I regret to say that total casualties reported up to noon on 12th were 137 dead and 783 injured. Military and Police had to fire a few rounds on fourteen occasions to disperse mobs. The maximum number of rounds reported fired on any one occasion is eleven.

MILITARY POSTED IN CITY.

"The Government of Bombay are satisfied that they have sufficient number of police and troops on the spot to deal with the situation. I do not think the Hon'ble member's suggestion of distributing firearms in large numbers is likely to commend itself to the local Government as a means of restoring order. In any case, the latest news is reassuring. Though isolated murders and assaults still continue and though it is not possible to say that rioting may not break out again, there are reasonable hopes that the end of these very deplorable events is in sight."—A. P.

ALMOST NORMAL CONDITIONS

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ARRESTS OF SUSPECTS AND SEIZUR OF WEAPONS

The Director of Information, Bombay, issues the following communique, dated Wednesday:—

"Almost normal conditions prevail in Bombay City to-day. The markets and shops are open, and traffic is going on as usual. The night passed without incident. The police have made a number of arrests in connexion with the outrages committed during the riots. Twelve millhands were arrested in a chawl near the King Edward Memorial Hospital, and during the search of the rooms in the chawl hundreds of weapons were found including lathis, hatchets, sword sticks, improvised spears and iron bars. The Bhoiwada Police arrested 26 mill-hands from a particular chawl, and here again hundreds of lathis, iron bars etc. were discovered. The total number of persons now confined at Worli comes to 622. Seventy mills are workin this morning, and so are the railway workshops. Only one death was reported yesterday, that of a man assaulted on Monday, who died in hospital. The total casualties as a result of the riots are 138 killed and 789 injured and removed to hospitals."

CITY RESUMES ITS NORMAL ACTIVITIES

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CITIZENS PEACE COMMITTEE'S OFFER OF HELP TO THE DISTRESSED

The Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee has issued the following bulletin:—

"Bombay seems to have resumed its normal activities and practically all the shops are open to-day.

The Peace Committee appeals to Heads

(Continued on next page.)

PRINCES' CHAMBER

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MAHARAJA OF PATIALA ON BRITISH CONNECTION

"AN INSEPARABLE LINK"

NEW DELHI, Feb 13.

There was good attendance at the Chamber of Princes when the Viceroy took the Chair at 11 this morning.

The Maharaja of Patiala moved a resolution stating:

"While adhering to their policy of non-intervention in the affairs of British India and repeating their assurances of sympathy with its continued political progress, the Princes and Chiefs composing this Chamber, in view of the recent pronouncements of a section of the British Indian politicans indicative of a drift towards Complete Independence, desire to place on record that in the light of mutual obligations arising from their treaties and engagements with the British Crown, they cannot assent to any proposals having for their object the adjustment of equitable relations between Indian States and British India unless such proposals proceed upon the intial basis of British conhection."

INSEPARABLE LINK.

The Maharaja of Patiala said that British India and Indian India were inseparably linked and Indian States must have a large voice in the ultimate decisions of India as a whole. The cry of independence was menacing to the due discharge of reciprocal obligations, and the Princes dissociated themselves from such a cry. His ideal was India as a federation of autonomous states and provinces working within the Empire and not outside it.

The Maharaja of Bikaner emphasised that the resolution was not to oppose the constitutional advance of India but was a moral support to the British Indian politicians who defeated the Independehce section at the last Calcutta Congress.

The Maharaja of Kashmir supporting the resolution said the loyalty of the Ruling Princes to the British Crown was not an empty phrase or a mere figure of speech. It had been demonstrated on every possible occasion in the past and they were proud to feel that this sentiment animated them as strongly as ever to-day.

In his own case, as the ruler of a State having the privilege of guarding hundreds of miles of the frontier where three Empires meet, he inherited special responsibility and it was necessary for him to say that as in the past so in the future, Kashmir would always fulfil the reponsibilities and obligations it owed to the British Crown by virtue of its treaties. —A. P.

COMPLETE PEACE IN BOMBAY

(Continued from previous page.)

of Schools and Colleges not to let any students suffer who have been prevented from attending to their work owing to disturbed conditions in the city.

The Committee also appeals to the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities concerned to postpone the various examinations for at least a fortnight.

Any individuals or families who have been suffered because of the riots and are in need of any assistance are requested to communicate with the Central Office Bombay Municipal Office The Peace Committee will render every help possible. Prominent individuals and Associations in every localities are also requested to draw their attention of the Committee to such cases."

VOLUNTEERS' SPLENDID WORK

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APPEAL TO MERCHANTS

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following bulletin at 10 p.m. on Wednesday:—

It is very gratifying that the city presented a normal appearance. The shops in important localities were open and the deliveries of goods in the Docks were resumed. At the suggestion of the Executive Committee Mr. Syed S. Inamdar went, with some Hindu and Muslim merchants, to the grain and sugar markets and requested the merchants not to allow the rates to be increased. The grain merchants readily responded to the appeal and the sugar merchants agreed to reduce their rate from Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 13-7-0 per cwt.

SPLENDID RESCUE WORK.

The volunteers were busy throughout the day in response to the call from several quarters. One party removed a Muslim family from the Sun Mill Road to a Muslim locality. The same party removed two Muslim women from a bye-lane in Lower Parel where they had remained locked up for four days. A Moghul lady and another Muslim lady were similarly relieved.

Another party went to Railway Cement Chawls, Tardeo and removed thence a Muslim woman and her child to Null Bazar.

A third party removed 3 Khoja gentlemen and a lady from DeLisle Road to Khoja Moholla.

Three Muslims were removed from Fergusson Road and 26 persons representing 20 families and another batch of 15 persons were escorted to Curry Road whence they removed their belongings. This volunteer party came across two Muslim families at Fergusson Road who said that their lives and property were protected by their Hindu neighbours and, therefore, did not wish to leave the locality.

One Muslim was found badly hurt in a bye-lane near Byculla Station Road and was removed by a party of volunteers to Yamunabai Nair Hospital.

The following is the report from the K. E. M. Hospital upto noon.

Out of the 9 wounded treated at the K. E.M. Hospital 5 were detained for in-patient treatment. Of these, two Mahomedan patients, whose names are not known, died subsequent to admission, and the name of one Hindu patient aged about 25. is also not known, he is still in the Hospital.

The names of the remaining two Mahomedan patients are Mahomed Imam and Syedhi Ahmed.

Two Muslims were brought to the K. E. M. Hospital on Wednesday, one from Lady Jamshedji Road Mahim and the other from Matunga. The former whose name is not known died and the other, Abdullah Khan Bahadari Khan is still in the hospital and progressing well.

Several volunteer parties visited the different hospitals and helped to bring the relatives of the patients in touch with the patients. Some members of the Peace Committee also visited the hospitals and specially enquired about the health of the wounded volunteers.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers are requested to be present at the Corporation Hall at 9 a. m. to-day.

A meeting of the Volunteer Committee will be held at 9-30 a. m.

The usual daily meeting of the Central Executive Committee will be held at 10 a. m. to discuss the question of relief work.

OPEN THE MARKETS.

The Committee appeals to the authorities of the Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas cloth Markets and merchants and shopkeepers in Mandvi to help the restoration of the City's normal life by keeping their shops open as the situation does not at all warrant the suspension of business.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER OUT OF DANGER

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INTER-COMMUNAL CONFIDENCE

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens Peace Committee issued the following Bulletin at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th February 1929:—

The Mussalman Volunteer Mia Mahomed Ali Mahomed who was among those who were assaulted by roudies at Fanswadi and whose life was despaired of, is now doing well at the G.T. Hospital, and he is considered to be out of danger.

RESCUE WORK.

The Volunteers continued to do splendid work. Among their other activities have been the removing of families from one locality to another where they would be in the midst of the men of their own Community. In several cases the Police availed themselves of the services of our Volunteers to get families removed. It must be mentioned that instances are growing in which families have declined to leave their present abode. This morning at Parel two Mussalman families who were living in a purely Hindu locality, when approached by our Volunteers stated that they had been well looked after by their Hindu neighbours and did not wish to be removed.

MR. KILEDAR'S GENEROSITY.

The Committee thanks Mr. M. M. Kiledar who has placed a motor car at the disposal of the Peace Committee. He has also arranged to supply two maunds of milk daily to the Hospitals for the use of the victims of the riot. The Committee also thanks Mr. Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar who has placed at the disposal of the Committee a motor lorry from 7 a.m to 11 a.m. and from 2 p.m. onwards, and the Tata Construction Company who have placed a lorry and a car at the disposal of the Committee.

The following are the representatives of each Ward who will be available for inquiry when needed for rescue work etc:—

	Telephone No.	
Dr. S. P. Mehetа	41565	G Ward.
Mr. B. G. Parelkar		F Ward
Dr. S. S. Batliwala	40905	F Ward
Mr. B. N. Meisheri	22915	B Ward
Mr. K. F. Nariman	41978	D Ward
Mr. S. L. Silam	42449	E Ward
Mr. S. K. Pupala	42449	E Ward
Dr. M. B. Velkar	22287	C Ward
Dr. R. M. Mistry.	40298 (Byculla	
41188 (Ahmed	Building	
Lamington Road).	E Ward	
42291 (Club Road,		
Byculla).		

DONATIONS

The following donations have been received with thanks:—

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal Rs. 250 Dr. G. V. Deshmukh Rs. 100 Mr. Manecklal Purshotam. Rs. 101 Dr. Sorabji P. Mehta, Rs. 100 Mr. Khusal T. Shah, Rs. 50 Mr. M. M. Kamdar. Rs. 50 Sir D. E. Wacha Rs. 15 Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Rs. 15 Mr. B. N Meisheri Rs. 10 Mr. R. S. Nekaljay Rs. 10 Mr. M. C. Chagla Rs. 10 Bai Tarabai Ramchandra Nekaljay Rs. Total Rs 713.

"BAD CHARACTERS" ROUNDED UP

—:o:—

REMANDED IN POLICE CUSTODY

The Princess Street police rounded up two more gangs of "bad characters" on Tuesday night and arrested in all 17 persons. They are alleged to have taken part in the recent riots at Sheikh Memon Street [illegible] looting [illegible] The charges [illegible] house-breaki[illegible] property and [illegible] this connection [illegible] quantity of stole[illegible]

Sub-Inspector Ka[illegible] Street Police Station [illegible] suspects before the Pre[illegible] Third Court, on Wedne[illegible] two batches, and obtained [illegible] police custody till the [illegible] instants respectively, pending [illegible] vestigations in the matter.

HINDU VICTIMS OF RIO[illegible]

—:o:—

RELIEF COMMITTEE INVITES INFORMATION

The Hindu Relief Committee Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi hereby request each and every Hindu who has sustained any injury to his person or loss of or damage to his property on account of the present disturbances, to furnish it with a statement of the following particulars at the above address. It will help the Committee greatly in its task of giving relief as far as possible to such persons.

1. Nature of injury to persons, (1a) Injury to persons to the extent of the same. (1b) of loss or damage to property to the extent of the same. 2. Place where injury, loss, or damage occurred. 3. Date, day of the Week and hour of the injury loss or damage. 4. Full name and the present address of part furnishing the Statement.

CALL TO HINDU SUFFERERS

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"Hindus who have suffered from the riots in any way are requested to furnish detailed information in that connection at either of the following addresses (1) Secretary, Presidency Hindu Sabha, Above "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Fort (2) Secretary, Arya Samaj, Kakad Wadi, Girgaon Back Road.

WORLI DETENTION CAMP

—:o:—

Most the persons who have been rounded up by the Police in connection with the riots have been detained in the Development Chawls at Worli. Lawyers who have to make applications for bail are considerably inconvenienced as there is no Presidency Magistrate on duty at Worli to hear the applications. They hope that the authorities will see that one of the Magistrates is placed on special duty at Worli.

"FANASWADI OUTRAGE"

—:o:—

With reference to the statement appearing in our yesterday's issue, under the heading Mr Nabiulla's statement—The Fanaswadi Outrage, it was stated in the second para by Mr. Nabiulla that he met on the way "Mr. Shah, pleader" &c. The correct name of the gentleman is not "Mr. Shah", but Mr. D. M. Vakil, pleader.

"THE SANDESH"

—:o:—

In the report of the case filed by Mr. Tatnis against the "Sandesh" published in the "Chronicle" of yesterday it was wrongly stated that the "Sandesh" is a weekly. The "Sandesh" is a daily Marathi paper and not a weekly.

BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR HOSPITAL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue on page 7 it has been mentioned that some of the wounded people in the Bombay Riot were admitted in the Dr. Nair's Hospital. I would like to suggest that it is a mistake. It is not Dr. Nair's Hospital but it is "Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital" which is public and has been admitting all sorts of cases without distinction of caste and creed for the last four years, being attached to the National Medical College, Bombay. Yours act.

A. L. NAIR.

A DOCTOR'S PLUCKY DEED

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday morning at about 11 A.M. Dr. T. O. Shah, F. R. C. S. while going in his car to King Edward Memorial Hospital in company with Dr. Moksh Madan Desai saw a labourer named Dhondu Mahadu residing at Foras Road, age 28 being chased near Bellasis Road Post Office by an angry crowd who were throwing stones at Dhondu who was bleeding properly from injuries on his scalp and nose.

On seeing the labourer crying for help Dr. Shah at considerable personal risk immediately stopped his car and picked up Dhondu whom he brought to Sir Hurkisondas Hospital where he is under treatment and is progressing satisfactorily.

Though Sir Hurkisondas Hospital [illegible] ral [illegible] Bud[illegible] the House[illegible] of this month. [illegible] bled to discuss t[illegible] 4th and 5th while [illegible] te will do so on March 6[illegible] have been allowed for t[illegible] demands for grants in the A[illegible]ly, namely 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th [illegible]r 15th March, whichever day is not a holiday for Id-ul-Fitar.

Following members have been nominated to the panel of chairmen in order.—Lala Ramsarandas, Sir George Godfrey, Sir Sankaram Nair and the Maharaja of Muhamadabad.

The following members have been nominated to the Committee of petitions.—Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, Sir Rampalsingh, Lala Ramsaran Das and Sir Manmohandas Ramji.—A. P.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STEAMER SERVICES

—:o:—

KUMAR S. CHOUDHARY'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Council of State negatived without division Kumar Sankar Ray Choudhury's resolution recommending the establishment of steamer services in conjunction with State Railway systems wherever feasible. Sir Geoffrey Cornett, Government Member, explained that such a step would contravene the law of land and would also be financially unwise.—A. P.

LOYALTY RESOLUTION

—:o:—

PASSED BY CHAMBER OF PRINCES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Chamber of Princes unanimously passed loyalty resolution after Viceroy had described it as most important resolution ever discussed by Chamber and one which reflected views not only of those present but entire Order of Princes.—A. P.

VEGETABLE FIBRE

—:o:—

MANY USES FOR NEW FOUND MATERIAL

Addressing the Bradford Textile Society Mr. W.O.R. Holton said that he had the authority of the Mayor of Battle (Mr. C. R. Spedding) for his statement that fifty or sixty years ago many of the working classes were content with the second-hand garment of the rich, but the supply gave out. Then shoddy gained a valuable foothold, and from then onwards the mills in the heavy woollen district, finding a strong demand for cheaper cloth, naturally turned to shoddy and rags, and used what had previously been thrown away.

The trade in second-hand clothes was therefore reduced to a negligible quantity. Old rags provided the largest supplies for that industdy. They came finally from the households. Careful grading enabled the separation of the rags so that the various fibres could be worked up in many different ways.

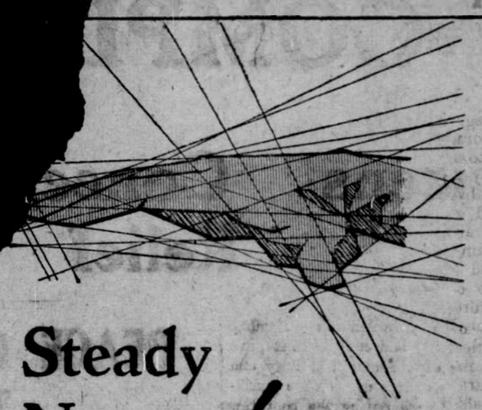
Women, said Mr. Holton, showed uncanny skill in spotting the intrinsic value of an article, however skilfully the manufacturer might have hidden its quality from the ordinary intelligent citizen.

Referring to a new vegetable fibre with which he said experiments on a large scale had been made, Mr. Holton said that unlike artifical fibres it maintained its strength when wet, and its absorbent qualities, he believed, were surpassed only by wool. When it was blended with wool or with real or artificial silk a beautiful yarn was produced. The material could be used in the making of gas mantles, carpets, blankets, rugs woven cloths and knitted garments.

is meant for Gujrati Hindus only and there is no Casuality Department at present, in view of the gravity of the situation arising out of the City riots the Hospital authorities immediately decided to start and they have opened a Casuality Department.—Yours etc.

Yours etc.,

M. V. DESAI.



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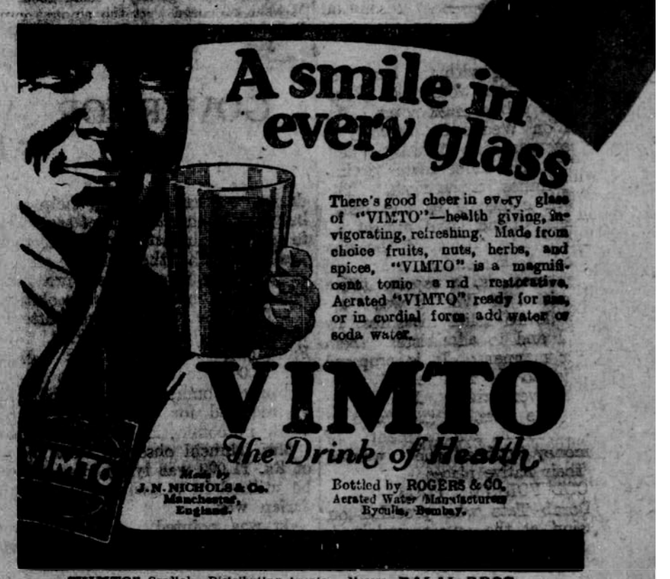
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MADRAS CORPORATION AND THE SIMON COMMISSION

(BY A CONGRESSMAN.)

The disgraceful decision of the Madras Corporation in voting a welcome address to the unwanted Commission headed by Sir John Simon has been noticed by the Bombay Nationalist Press and severely criticised. This attempt at an address now when the Commission is visiting the City for the second time takes away much of the spirit of "welcome" in the welcome address. That the address is the outcome of inter-provincial jealousy is clearly borne out not only by the story narrated below in which the Justice Party has played a no mean part but also by the following remarks of Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetty, the leader of the Congress Party:—"It was surely not out of a spontaneous desire to invite these distinguished gentlemen that they were going to present the address. If it was so, the last time was the proper occasion. That was the time when they first came to Madras. Why was this occasion chosen? He thought it was more for the purpose of irritating their fellow-Councillors who were boycotting the Commission than for any real pleasure to invite the Commission." What lies at the back of this is narrated below for the information of your readers.

A RETROSPECT.

When the Simon Commission was announced, the Justice Party in common with other organised parties in the country denounced it and joined the boycott. This was affirmed in the famous Coimbatore decisions of the special conference held by the party. This section drove out a certain section of the Justice Party to form a new Party under the name of Justice Party (Constitutionalists) with Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar and Sir K. V. Reddy as the leaders. This party were for full co-operation with the Commission and accordingly drafted a memorandum and submitted it to the Commission. When the Simon Commission question came before the local Council in February 1928, the boycott resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority consisting of Congress, Justice and Independent Party members. Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the present President of the Madras Corporation and the editor of the "Justice" paper applauded the decision in his paper and his public speeches. This boycott resolution, however, spelt the doom of the independent Ministry. Dr. Subbaroyan, the Chief Minister, being for co operation while the other two, Messrs Arogyaswami Mudaliar and Ranganatha Mudaliar were for abiding by the Council resolution of boycott. However, the Governor demanded the resignation of the latter which they gave and Dr. Subbaroyan, shrewd politician as he is, found the disrupted Congress Party in the Council a field for playing his tricks. He offered a seat on the Ministry to Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar who had a grievance for not having got the Deputy Leadership of the Party. Then with Mr. Sethuratnam Iyer, a mediocre and wealthy landlord member, the Ministry was formed and Dr. Subbaroyan retained his position of Chief Minister.

SPOON FEEDING.

The bureaucracy was all this time working to break the Opposition to the Commission and no pains were spared to wean the Justice Party away. The opportunity, however, came when Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri was appointed the Law Member of the Executive Council in place of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, retired. Mr. Sastri offended at the curtailment of the important portfolios from his hand handed in his resignation and the bureaucracy offered to give this place, so far held by Brahmins ever since that appointment was open to Indians, to the Justice Party for breaking from the Boycott Party. The Justice Party, whose principal aim is ousting the Brahmin from his power and place easily fell in with this offer and the Law Membership was given to Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, one of the loyal and prominent Justice party members of the Council. The Justice Party felt that the Law Membership could be manipulated to drive a wedge in the Brahmin-ridden judicial line such as District Judgeships, Subordinate Judgeships and Munsiffs. Within a short time Mr. Thanicachellam Chetty and Mr. Sundar Rao Nayudu, two Justice party stalwarts, have been taken into the Small Cause Court as Chief Judge and ordinary judge. Thus for a mess of pottage, the party swallowed their Coimbatore resolution for boycott and openly showed signs of absolute co-operation.

JUNTA OF JOBLUNTERS.

After the above happenings it is no surprise that the Madras Corporation which has a predominant majority of Justice Party men voted an address of welcome. Mr. Chakkarai Chetty who is the sponsor of the resolution was till lately a member of the Congress party, a Khaddarite and a Gandhiite according to his professions. He, however, broke from the party one or two years ago. This gentleman at a recent meeting of the Corporation even went to the extent of demanding the cancellation of the resolution for Khadi uniform to the Corporation staff. He knew fully well that his resolution was a controversial one and would rake up old sores as is evident from the following form his speech:—"Fortunately or unfortunately it was not for him to discuss that point now, public opinion had been divided on the Commission to say the least about it It was no doubt unfortunate that in a country like India with its vast population and warring creeds and various vested interests, division of opinion was natural and inevitable. Therefore he was not going to apologise for the attitude that they had taken in respect of co-operation with the Commission." The Hon. Mr. Natesan, whose views on politics and otherwise, have very little in common with the Congress party, gave expression to the following words in opposing the resolution: "Within his memory he had not been aware of any question on which public opinion and feeling had been stronger than on the question of the Simon Commission. It was a question on which practically all parties were united. This was again a question on which public opinion had been consolidated. It had been felt very strongly by all leaders of political thought that it would not be in the interests of the country to co-operate with the Commission. In the interest of their self-respect also it was not desirable that they should have anything to do with the Commission. The Viceroy had not said a word to wound the feelings of those who were against the Commission. The Viceroy had pleaded for an atmosphere of goodwill and harmony. When there was such a plea for conciliation, why should an attempt be made in the Corporation to open up old sores? (Hear, hear.)" The majority party were, however, more intent on humiliating the nationalists of Madras than on honoring the unwanted Commission whose leader Sir John Simon might as well cry out "Save me from my friends." Thus a strong and unrelenting majority consisting of avowed Job-hunters, reactionaries, title-hunters and nominated members carried the day against the country-wide opinion expressed in the matter of co-operation with the Commission.

SIGNIFICANT ATTRITION.

Now let me state how the resolution was carried. The meeting was requisitioned by 26 Councillors of whom seven were absent on the meeting day and two chose to remain neutral. In all 35 councillors including the President, attended the meeting and the resolution was passed by 19 votes against 11. Of the 19 "Ayes", six were nominated councillors, four of whom three were Europeans) were institutional members such as the Port Trust, Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association etc., and only 9 were divisional councillors elected by the general electorate. Thus but for the nominated and European members the resolution would have been defeated by 11 votes against 9. Thus has Sir John Simon secured a welcome address from the Corporation of a city which ignored him in 1928 and which is now preparing for a huge boycott. The proceedings in the City Corporation were such that even the local Anglo-Indian paper, the "Madras Mail" was forced to make the following comments which are self-evident;— "It is to be hoped that Sir John Simon and his colleagues who have made no secret of their unwillingness to be made unnecessarily the excuse for political controversy, will not read the reports of the proceedings of Wednesday's meeting of the Madras City Council. That meeting was held to discuss the desirability of presenting an address to the Commission. Such a question is so obviously political in import and so clearly provocative of party strife that the Commissioner requisitioned police assistance to maintain order outside the Ripon buildings and constables in plain clothes were present inside the Council Hall. We stress this point because there are some who have persuaded themselves that since the Address to be presented is colourless and non-committal in tone, the presentation itself is of no political moment. We feel convinced that some at least of the 26 members who signed the requisition for Wednesday's meeting must feel, after listening to the speeches and witnessing the scenes that marked its proceedings, that they were mistaken. Twenty six signed the requisition, only 19 voted for the presentation of the address. This attrition is significant. It shows that the political nature of the event had dawned upon at least seven signatories and that they thought the best interests of civic administration demanded that so acutely controversial a subject but remotely connected with civic administration, should not be introduced into the City Council. With that view we cordially agree." It may be added that the Council contains nine Europeans of whom only five were present, two alone voting for the address. According to the latest information the Congress party councillors propose to attend the address presentation with black flags and carry their opposition to the farthest extent Mr. Sambamurty's arrest has given an impetus to the boycott and Nationalists all over India may rest assured of a very successful boycott at Madras on the 18th February in spite of the herculean attempts made by the Justice Party and the Bureaucracy to the contrary.

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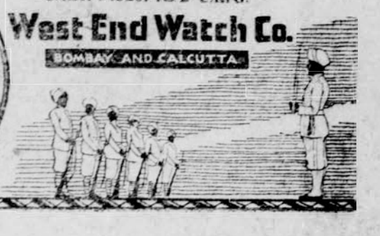

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S-22-E

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE

DEBATE ON AMENDMENT BILL

:o:

AMENDMENTS OF COUNCIL OF STATE AGREED TO

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's motion to take into consideration the Hindu Law Inheritance Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly and amended by the Council of State was passed by 48 votes against 14, the Government remaining neutral.

Very interesting discussion ensued on the motion of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty to take into consideration the Hindu Law Inheritance Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly and amended by the Council of State. The Bill lays down that a son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son, shall in order so specified be entitled to rank in the order of succession next after a father's father and before a father's brother provided that sister's son shall not include a son adopted after the sister's death. The Bill refers only to a Hindu male dying intestate and to those who but for the passing of this Bill would have been subject to the law of mitakshara in respect of property and it applies to such persons in respect only of property of males not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will.

Mr. Sidheswar Prasadsingh led the opposition to the Bill, but his dilatory motion to circulate the Bill was ruled out of order. He, therefore, moved that this Bill should apply only to the property of persons not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will after the passing of this Act.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said he could understand the plea that they were not entitled to make any change whatever in the Rishi's law, but if they could make a change, the opposition conceded this right, why then, he asked, should the change be restricted.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava supported the view of reformers and objected to the Bill being held in abeyance by the proposed amendment.

RESPECT THE DEAD.

Mr. Aney said that the Bill wanted to make a change which might be repugnant to people having old ideas. "What is standing in way of social reform is this spirit of reformer to force it down throat of others simply because you have come to this House, but you have not come here on an issue of this nature. At any rate, my plea is that you must respect the dead. One of radical beliefs on which Hindu society stands is their duty to the dead. You will be striking at the very root of Hindu people's faith in their 'achars' (religious heads) if you do not accept this amendment.

MR. ANEY IN A FINE PICKLE

Mr. Amarnath Dutt: By 'achars' we understand pickles.

Mr. Aney: My friend must first learn what are Hindu 'achars'.

Mr. Dutt: What is Hindu?

Mr. Aney: It will take you time to understand it. (Laughter.)

MR. JAYAKAR SURPRISED.

Mr. Jayakar said that this was not a new Bill, but it had been discussed several times by the previous Assembly. Today's opposition and lively debate, therefore came to the speaker as a surprise. Mr. Jayakar explained the slight change proposed by the Bill in the present Hindu Law. He said the Hindu Law inheritance was laid down centuries before Christ was born when men had considerable premium put on them owing to their being fighting element and were therefore the saviours and propagators of the Aryan civilization and culture. The Vedas made no mention of inheritance. It was a book of Vedic rituals which mentioned that women shall not be given a portion of the same 'ras' (a kind of wine) which men alone must drink to enable them to fight well. The Hindu Law-giver of inheritance built up his theory of excluding women upon this remark in Vedas which the law-giver tore from its ritual context. Now the position was all the remote males were to have prior claim to nearer daughters and sons merely because the freak of nature had made one a male and another a female.

IT PROTECTS VESTED INTERESTS.

It was this freak of nature that the Bill wished to provide against. It was not in any sense a revolutionary measure because it kept in tact the first thirty-four claimants in the present order. He concluded by saying: "By this Bill, Sir, we are providing that in preference to remote and unknown male relations the very kith and kin of a dying person should receive a share, the kith and kin who would be by the side of his death bed comforting and nourishing him" (Loud applause.)

MR. JAYAKAR AND MR. CHETTY DIFFER.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty supported Mr. Sidheswar Sinha's amendment, although he was an ardent social reformer.

LAW MEMBER SPEAKS.

Sir B. L. Mitter who followed Mr. Chetty said he was speaking in the capacity of a lawyer and not in the capacity of the Law Member, for the attitude of the Government was one of neutrality. His submission was that contention rose only when a man died leaving no will as to whose interest was to be protected. If the expectant heirs were to be protected the amendment was necessary, otherwise not.

Pandit Malaviya opposing the Bill and supporting the amendment said the Hindu Law was a personal law. The Government had pledged to remain neutral. The Bill had not yet commanded the opinion of majority of Hindus. The law of succession came from ancient days. By religion daughters were not entitled to do ministrations and could not get the property of the dead man. He appealed to non-Hindus not to take part in the voting.

PT. MOTILAL'S NEUTRALITY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he rose to speak with considerable amount of reluctance. As a social reformer he sympathised with the Bill and as a lawyer he could not support it. He had made up his mind to remain neutral. The Law Member had placed before the House very fairly both sides. If protection of reversionary heir was needed the amendment was necessary. If a man died without making any will it was taken the dead wished the law of succession which had been followed for ages to be followed in his case also, for every Hindu knew the ordinary law of succession. He quite agreed with Mr. Chetty and Pandit Malaviya that the Bill was defeating the intentions of the dead man.

Mr. Mahomed Shafi said that since this was a question concerning Hindus, non-Hindus should not take part in the voting.

Mr. B. Das moved for closure which was carried, and Mr. Sidheswar Sinha's amendment was rejected by 48 votes against 14. Government remained neutral, while the Muslims and European non-official members partly voted and partly remained neutral. The House thus agreed to the amendments made by the Council of State.

Mr. Neogy moved that the Bill further to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1917 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir George Rainy, Mr. Sesha Aiyengar, Mr. Gayaprashad Singh, Mr. Anwarul Azam, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhri, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. W. S. Lamb, Col. Crawford, Mr. Tarat Bhushan Roy, Raja Ghaznafar Ali and the mover.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN NAVIGATION ACT.

Mr. Neogy's Bill to amend the Indian Steam Navigation Act was referred to a Select Committee. The European Group opposed the motion as in their opinion, the measure discriminated against British companies.

Sir George Rainy said that as the Bill was a permissive measure, the Government did not opposed the reference to Select Committee but if its purpose was found to be to hit the existing companies and not to help the consumer, the Government would oppose it later.—A. P.

After some discussion the motion for a Select Committee was adopted, and the House was then adjourned.—A. P.

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DEPORTATION OF NON-INDIANS

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton promised Mr. Wellock to enquire of the Government of India as to how many non-Indians had been deported from India during the last four years and reasons for those deportations.

The Labour members sought to draw a political and controversial point from the fact that the Government of India had taken over the working of the Burma Railways on 1st January and asked, if the Government of India was fit to run railways, why not the British Government? Earl Winterton retorted that the conditions in Britain and India were totally dissimilar.—Reuter.

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LORD D'ABERNON'S DIARY.

—16:—

Pen Pictures of Statesman

Commenting on the new book "An Ambassador of Peace", a reviewer writes in Manchester Guardian":—

The signing of the Treaty of Versailles was only a formal political act proclaiming peace as the legal state of things. It did little more than set the nations free to begin the real task of peace, a task of general reconciliation, political and intellectual, which would permit the rebuilding of the European commonwealth. Not all the statesmen, however, conceived of their post-treaty duty in these terms or regarded the problem from any but national view-points. Few could rise to an historical conception, and what gave Lord D'Abernon his peculiar influence on the Continent was just his ability to rise above the nationalist to the European standpoint. In the work of reconciliation which culminated in Locarno possibly as much credit for accomplishment is due to him as to any other single individual.

It would be idle to pretend that the period covered by Lord D'Abernon's diary is of great interest to the ordinary reader. The record of conference after conference, even when illuminated by the diarist's shrewd and often caustic comment, is undoubtedly an historical document of the greatest value, but it holds little to attract the unhistorical person, who will be saved from complete bewilderment only by the historical notes which Professor Goathwohl has so ably supplied.

But if the events were dull, the diarist's comments on men and things never are, and with singular forethought he placed at the beginning of his book an introductory survey, historical and biographical, that can hardly fail to drive the reader into the diary to find there other examples of penetrating judgment and brilliant writing. The historical portion covers the whole period of his activity as ambassador, of which the most vital parts will be dealt with in succeeding volumes. It places squarely the dilemma before Europe.

Either Germany could be regarded as a permanent enemy against whom the forces which were allied in the Great War must be kept ranged in serried ranks.....and maintained in wakeful suspicion by a continuance of war propaganda and war recrimination, or an attempt had to be made to include Germany in the Western European group.

The difficulties in the way of the latter policy depended very largely on the view the Allied peoples took of the German character, for no understanding was possible if across the Rhine people sullenly prepared for revenge. Lord D'Abernon does not totally reject the possibility of a revenge policy, but he insisted and insists that it was and is of no immediate importance. Germany could not and still cannot wage a Great War. Whether she will one day depend on the next generation, and that leads the diarist to a brilliant if ironical dissection of the German character too long and too closely interwoven to quote, and so to a discourse on the Versailles Treaty and a survey of the period of his activity.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.

Then he passes to portraits of a few prominent men which are the finished results of sketches like the many which appear in the diary itself. He pays a deserved tribute to Mr. Lloyd George for the vision that placed British policy on lines from which it has not been able to depart, and thus proceeds:

For Lloyd George it was more natural and perhaps more agreeable to differ than to assent: it was more easy to decide than to defer decision. He was sometimes quick to a fault never tardy. The changeableness with which Lloyd George is usually charged was never shown in the course of the Conferences..... He was indeed extremely obstinate.....

It is often said that Lloyd George was too mercurial to be a safe companion for tiger-shooting. The accusation if not totally unjust is far too general. Moreover, it ignores the essential cause of Lloyd George's mutability in regard to persons, viz., his obstinate immutability in respect to things. His conduct when tiger shooting would depend entirely on the classification he gave to the tiger. If it appeared to him that the animal was of the aristocratic type no one could be more keen and eager, none more ardent and bold. If, on the other hand, Celtic imagination could endow the object of pursuit with some remote affinity with the underdog, it would be prudent for his companion not to expect meticulous fidelity. An invincible devotion to what he conceived to be the oppressed would overcome any conventional or contractual obligation of comradeship.

This overpowering bias against the privileged is the explanation of much in Lloyd George's career which has caused astonishment and provoked criticism. Admirable in itself as the sentiment may be, it was pushed by him to the verge of obsession.

There is an illuminating sketch of Rathenau and a tenderly ironic one of Briand ending thus:

What man more than he—except perhaps Stresemann—has run equal political risks for the advance of Europe towards pacification? Who has been bolder in advocating a policy of reconciliation, more prudent in refusing to be diverted from this policy by secondary issues? It is said that philosophy has no martyrs. But Briand has endured much for his conviction that Europe can be pacified. He might be deemed the St. Sebastian of pacification but for the perpetual smile and the perpetual cigarette.

There is agenerous tribute to a soldier overshadowed and too little known, Weygand:

"The ideal soldier, precise hard-working, firm in opinion yet modest, brave yet prudent, believing intensely in discipline, method, and organisation, but neither stereotyped nor deficient in resource; a man of excellent judgment in civil no less than in military affairs, ambitious but devoted, the most faithful subordinate, the most competent leader."

There is an eloquent eulogy of Curzon, for whom the epitaph suggested: "Immense orgueil: justifie." But the happiest of all Lord D'Abernon's sketches is his appreciation of Balfour:

"His general theory of life appeared to be that happiness is close to us, in freedom from bondage to imagined good, and in emancipation from the things of sense. No one less than he sought happiness in regions where happiness is not to be found. The completeness of his original survey was such that no argument produced by an opponent could impress by its novelty. As regards an alleged want of conviction, the reality of belief was much stronger than the superficial appearance. There were profound convictions on a limited number of subjects, and these were proof against the assaults of time or argument. Admittedly, fundamental convictions were few in number, but even outside these Balfour was tenacious rather than changeable. With such rapidity of mind this was unexpected. While he might admit the force of arguments against his own view, he did not change his opinion, partly because he was never at a loss for counter arguments to strengthen his original position. In discussion, one was indeed constantly reminded of a fort surrounded by barbed wire—a fort, moreover, where reserve troops were always ready to succour any threatened point in defence.

where reserve troops were always ready to succour any threatened point in defence.

"For many of his contemporaries the problem about Balfour was to discover the inside man. What did he really think? What did he really feel? Was his judgment as sound as his arguments were ingenious? Was he himself convinced by his own arguments? Was there an instinctive subconscious mind which reached conclusions independently of dialectic or ratiocination? Was the extreme delicacy of his apparent attitude really a reflection of his inner being, or merely a superficial cloak which covered a more robust or coarser self? All these are problems which have remained insoluble during his life, and will probably remain insoluble for posterity. For even his most intimate diary—if such exist—will only extend and strengthen the defence against indiscreet prying into the soul's sanctuary.

"The picture I have drawn of this extraordinary man will be incomplete and erroneous if it has not suggested a mind of the highest quality, an attitude towards life attained only by the truly philosophic, a charm, both for men of taste and women of refinement, which has rarely been equalled or approached. Like Dion Chrysostom he held that detachment of spirit can be attained without withdrawing from the mundane areah and the clatter of political life. And his whole career proves that what he held as a philosopher he could practise as a politician."

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AMANULLAH WILL BE KING AGAIN

"Abdication Was Due to a Little Ruse"

—:o:—

NEW LIGHT ON AFGHAN SITUATION

Sheikh Bashir Ahmad is one of the latest batch of Indians evacuated from Kabul, where for four months he was a professor in the Darul Mout-Amin (Training College) founded by King Amanullah. He was interviewed by a 'Sunday Times' Special Representative on his journey by Frontier Mail to his home at Gujrat after being landed in Peshawar by a Victoria British R. A. F. aeroplane.'

In order to answer with a little more than a mere academic interest a question such as the one at the top of this page it would be necessary to fulfil two requirements namely: (1) to ascertain whether there is at least a possibility of war being brought to our doors in the near future; and (2) if that possibility lies in the present state of Afghan affairs to make an accurate estimate of the happenings in Afghanistan and to study their bearings on the situation in India.

With a view to acquire first hand information of the most accurate nature in regard to both these matters our special representative made a week-end journey from Lahore to Peshawar. At Lahore Junction Station itself he made a beginning with his diary, having dug out of the crowds on the platform a Kabuli who was in a position to give him quite a lot of copy. The difficulty was in a medium, but our representative succeeded in finding an accommodating person who knew Pushtoo and was willing to act as interpreter, with the result that the following interesting details were secured from this source put together as nearly as possible in the Kabuli's own words.

BATCHA-I-SAQUO IS MY ENEMY.

"Have I seen Batcha-i-Saquo? I saw him a few days ago only, and he is my enemy! This is what he has given me—here he showed a sword wound in the thigh and a large deep cut on the left side of his stomach.—He gave me this because I would not fight for him. Why should I? My King is Amanullah and I am going to Kandahar to fight for him. But see—and he held out about 12 annas in the palm of his hand—this is all I have got to take me to Kandahar.

So soon as we had assured him that we would help him the best way we could, he resumed his story.

"Batcha-i-Saquo is not a good man" he contnued. "What does he look like? He is a broad, well-built strong man, rather dark and of medium stature and ordinary looks. This picture (shown one from a daily paper at the bookstall) is not his. He has no fancy for photos. But his days are numbered. We will bring Amanullah back to Kabul, and Batch i-Saquo will have to go. We have sworn it."

The man knew nothing of Mohamed Omer Khan, but he spoke in terms of the highest admiration and respect about Sirdar Ali Ahmed Jan.

AT RAWALPINDI.

Arriving at Rawalpindi the following morning I was struck by nothing so much as the coldness of the weather. The Murree Hills were a heavy mantle of snow. Some people who had come from Peshawar that morning dwelt on the freezing temperatures all over the Frontier. The roads and passes were blocked with snow in Kabul itself there was one foot of snow, and that is the only reason why Batchi-Saqao was still in Kabul. Among the many silly things which are coining currency as news, not only in the bazars, but also in the papers the silliest rumour of all was the one I heard at Rawalpindi. At the big Masjid in the city, it was said, Amanullah himself delivered a speech on his abdication and appealed to the Musalmans to help him to recover his throne. Fancy people believing this, and yet many did. In Pindi there was nothing much doing, except bombing practice for aeroplanes and the usual "clear line" messages keeping the authorities posted as to doings on the Frontier which are not much.

AT PESHAWAR.

Sunday was a bright sunny day at Peshawar. While doing my round of the place, I picked up a most remarkable story among so many which bore the stamp of unreality and absurdity; and I think it worth while to narrate it. A Frontier Musalman, discussing the situation with a Hindu merchant observed within my hearing that he had got news from friends in Kandahar that ex-King Amanullah was preparing for a desperate bid for the recovery of his lost throne. It was said in Kandahar that the Russians were behind this move and that they were ready to help Amanullah not only to recover his kingdom, but also to extend it "as far as Jhelum, which once belonged to Afghanistan I repeat the story for what it is worth and it only remains to add that the narrator was of opinion that women and children would sooner or later have to be moved out of cities from Peshawar as far as Rawalpindi (included.)

The chief event was the arrival of the Victoria with more people from Kabul. Among these was one Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, a Professor of English and History of the Kabul Training College, an institution founded by King Amanullah, as the nucleus for his larger educational schemes but which has since been closed down by Batcha-i-Saqao. I had the companionship of this gentleman in the Frontier Mail by which I was returning to Lahore and he was proceeding to his home at Gujrat.

Hearing an ignorant comment from one of the other passengers about the discomforts of air travel, he turned to me and said: "That is not true. I found it a very delightful and comfortable journey. It is n't very trying to put a little cotton in your ears, and of course you cannot bring more than 16 seers of luggage with you—that is all there is to say against an aeroplane."

Were you in Kabul, (I asked) from the beginning of this trouble till now?—Yes. I have been there these four months."

THE ABDICATIONS.

What really made Amanullah abdicate? —People are wondering. With some it is a huge joke. It was just a little ruse. Amanullah's army, on the first raid of Batcha-i-Saqao, forced him to retreat with heavy losses. When Batcha-i-Saqao came again and knocked at the gates of Kabul after a month, Amanullah's army would not fight. Batcha-i-Saqao had barely 50 men with him but he made believe he had 15,000. A famous Mullah known as Hazrat-i-Shore Bazar went about telling Amanullah's men that resistance was useless; and so the men would not fight; and King Amanullah did not want to shed blood uselessly, so he was prevailed upon to abdicate in favour of Inayatullah. Amanullah could not get his own Russian pilots to plane him to Kandahar, so he went by car. It was a most remarkable ruse, considering that the "Arq" contained inexhaustible supplies of arms and ammunition as well as large quantities of provisions and money. As soon as Inayatullah was alone, he soon realised that his succession was all a joke. Batcha-i-Saqao had entered the "Arq" already—it was a Friday—and his troops were celebrating his "Shahzadi" by firing off their guns in the air, so indiscriminately that they caused some 40 casualties. Batcha-i-Saqao had got into possession of all that was necessary to consolidate his position at least for several months—money and munitions. Having these, men soon flocked to his standard, chiefly from Kohistan. Inayatullah was frightened by the same Mullah Hazrat-i-Shore Bazaar and similarly abdicated within a few days.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

How is the present government being carried on in Kabul?—All the Legations are still there. It is not true that they have gone to Kandahar. Syed Hussain is War Minister and Ata-ul-Haq is Foreign Minister. There is no Education Minister. Batcha-i-Saqao, assisted by his Mullahs, is carrying on in a sort of a way, but he knows his rule has not come to stay. His sway actually extends as far as about 6 or 7 miles around Kabul, except to the north on which side it stretches fully 30 miles into Kohistan, his birthplace being Jubbul Siraj, the chief stronghold in Kohistan whither Batcha-i-Saqao is steadily removing all his booty from in and around Kabul. Certainly the local feeling is very bitter against him. The ordinary people are compelled to submit to his authority, but there are many of the higher classes who openly defy him. You may hear of such cases from time to time. I know of the case of General Mohamed Hashim who is a strong supporter of Amanullah and incidentally the owner of the house which I occupied in Kabul. One night Batcha-i-Saqao sent a party of soldiers to this house to ask for the General. My friends and I told them the General was not living there. Thereupon they broke open the doors and searched the place. At last they took one of our servants with them to show them where he lived, arrested him there and led him before Batcha-i-Saqao to be imprisoned. The following night the party came again, this time to apologise for the inconvenience caused to us the previous night. They ended up by demanding our overcoats and money, both of which we refused. At last, they carried off one of our blankets—and we got off cheap at that.

LIST OF INDIANS LOOTED.

Others had fared much worse. In fact every one is living in Kabul in a state of insecurity as if on top of burning crater. Of the loot from the "Arq" Batcha-i-Saqao got 23 crores. No public buildings have been destroyed as reported, but all schools have been abolished. Among the Indians who have been looted in Kabul I may mention the following:—

(1) Sheikh Mohamed Sharif of Sialkote. This gentleman was shot at, but the bullet merely grazed his foot. He was however relieved by Batcha-i-Saqao's men of his money, his watch and ring. Negotiations are proceeding between the British Legation and the Government "de facto" at Kabul as regards compensation.

(2) Dr. Inayatullah, Veterinary Surgeon, had his house looted.

(3) Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul of Lahore was beaten and dragged when he protested against his quarters being raided.

(4) Master Chirag Din of Sialkote was also robbed and ill-treated.

(5) Dr. Ali Ahmed of the Punjab was likewise looted of his boxes, bedding and valuables.

There was the case of a German who was relieved of his overcoat and £70 which he had on his person. The German Legation had taken the matter up with Batcha-i-Saqao and I understand that the protest was so strongly worded that ample compensation was allowed.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

With snow a foot deep in and around Kabul, nothing startling can be expected to occur anywhere in Afghanistan. As for the future, I should think (continued Professor Bashir Ahmad) that before the end of February some definite move will be made, by one or the other of the contending parties. I do not think that either Russia or England will interfere, but I believe that most sanguinary battles will be fought all over and even if Batcha-i-Saqao is driven to the Jubbul Siraj fortress, there will be rival claims of all sorts to settle before peace can once more reign in Kabul. There is no doubt Amanullah was too hasty. He had poor advisers, up to the last; he trusted his officers, far too much and did not maintain a personal watch and control over the entire organisation of his government which the Mullahs had been steadily undermining while he was in Europe. When I came to Kabul only a few months ago girls used to go to school in frocks and not a turban could be seen. To-day the women are all in pardah—the schools do not exist—and not a hat can be seen anywhere. So this is the key-stone of the reconstruction of the government—will the Afghans remain orientals or not?

AMANULLAH'S CHANCES.

Secondly, supposing Amanullah is prudent and recedes up to a point the next question will arise—will Afghanistan become progressive like the other nations or not? A compromise of some sort on these two questions ought to reconcile the different schools of thought; but the Mullahs are hard to convince and so far as Amanullah is concerned two things will go against him—popular prejudice on account of his sweeping reforms and his discredit in flying for his life from Kabul. Sirdar Ali Ahmed Jan, who is related both to the King and to Queen Souriya, is certainly trying hard for Amanullah. If he can talk the Shinwaris over, Amanullah will be King again. The whole of Afghanistan will accept him once more if the Shinwaris can be satisfied. Everything depends on that. If they cannot then it is most probable that General Nadir Khan will be the most likely ruler acceptable to the Afghans.

WHAT ABOUT OMER KHAN?

What about him (said Professor Bashir Ahmed)? I have no news about him.

The reason must be that he is probably on the Shinwari side. But no one in Kabul gives him a thought.

Is it possible that Sirdar Ali Ahmed has kept him quiet, because he is a most experienced diplomatist? That may be, but it is useless in such a welter of major issues to bring into serious significance in Afghan politics the mere appearance on Afghan soil of a son of Ayub Khan. Such a claimant for the throne would require the most powerful backing on both sides of Afghanistan and certainly of a tremendous quantity of arms, supplies and money. Can Omer Khan lay claim to so much power and influence? And yet, who knows a military genius could bring all Afghanistan to his feet to-day, so conflicting are the interests of all the parties in the country. Hence the rumours about Colonel Lawrence. By the way I have never heard this question of Colonel Lawrence seriously discussed in Kabul. If there is anything in it, the interest of this hero and the scene of action of his exploits lie among the Shinwaris and Afridis. He may have taken Omer Khan across, as you suggest—but with what object? Batcha-i-Saqao is already in Kabul and has an army of 20,000 men.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO INDIA?

In the light of all these facts (I said to Professor Bashir Ahmed), since war is sure to break out sooner or later in and around Kabul, do you not think that it will extend to the furthermost frontiers, north, south, east and west, of Afghanistan and excite with the issues in the balance the neighbouring powers, to some sort of defensive or offensive action? Well (he answered), I can't imagine why either England or Russia, or Persia or Turkey or China should be drawn into a domestic quarrel of this nature, but I agree with you that the lesson of the last war and other teachings of history do support the idea that wars are fought on issues and by parties which had the least to do with the original dispute or incident. In Afghanistan, however, the main issue at the moment is to establish a stable and popular government. Until that point is decided one way or the other, there need be no complications with outsiders.

Just so (I said). Unless the other powers are so extraordinarily lucky as not to have some ground for entering the conflict earlier, let us admit that they will be roused to action, when the issue is not to the liking of one or the other. After all an independent Afghanistan has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, to more than one Power. I cannot say that the Afghans will ever consent to give up their independence; so if that is the idea of one or the other Power then that Power will be at once an enemy of Afghanistan and naturally the other Power or Powers would be ranged on the side of Afghanistan against such a Power. Certainly in that case either England would declare war against Russia or Russia against England and a serious situation will arise for India. Batcha-i-Saqao, said Professor Bashir Ahmed has allowed two aeroplanes to be used for the purpose of evacuating those in Kabul who wish to leave the country. He considered this inadequate. He thought also that there was a large crop of silly rumours in India about Afghanistan and pointed to some in the vernacular paepr which he had with him. The English press too were at fault; and he considered it childish for any editor to believe that Sirdar Ali Ahmed Jan had actually set himself up as a rival claimant to the throne of Amanullah. He was a very clever man and it ought not to be forgotten that he was very seriously handicapped in his negotiations with the Shinwaris on behalf of and at the instance of King Amanullah by the fact that when the trouble began the Shinwaris were in arms against Amanullah himself on account of his reforms. At that time the Mangals of the South and Batcha-i-Saqao's party of rebels from the north were equally hostile to Amanullah. It was only when Batcha-i-Saqao entered Kabul that the Afridis resolved to take a lashkar to Kabul to drive him out and restore Amanullah.

Referring to the schools, Mr. Bashir Ahmad mentioned the proclamation of Batchai-i-Saqao in which he said that Amanullah was a Kafir because he wanted the Afghans to learn to write from right to left, instead of the "Islamic" way of left to right. Neither boys nor girls, he thought, ought to be sent out of the home merely to acquire doubtful instruction in letters and arts.

Concluding his most interesting story, as the train left Lala Musa, and was approaching Gujrat, Mr. Bashir Ahmad said: "It is said that when the weather permits the Shinwaris will move against Batcha-i-Saqao in two directions, one straight for Kabul and the other via Kohistan in order to cut off his retreat to Jubbul Siraj. It remains to be seen whether and when this will happen.

THE CHIEF PROBLEMS

I parted from Mr. Bashir Ahmad at Gujrat, where his friends received and welcomed him home. The interesting and instructive conversation we had had decided me to pursue the question with which this article is faced and at Lahore I interviewed an eminent European statesman.

If our side of the frontier were to be threatened, (he said) the very first thing the people of India would require to think of is not whether they are Hindus or Sikhs or Musalmans but whether they are Indians. As Indians, they would be expected to defend India against aggression.

But pan-Islamism would stand in the way of unity, I suggested. Musalmans would never fight against Afghans. The only way to surmount this grave difficulty is for the Government of India to give India Dominion Status—don't you think so?—Perhaps that would help to unite the people, but it wants more time to secure a perfect national cohesion than you could expect in an emergency of this kind.

Would men, money and munitions be as readily forthcoming for such a war as they were for the last war?—The Princes would certainly come forward as generously; but recruiting, I fancy, would be poor except for a national army, and internal trouble might easily occur with the least indiscretion.

For instance, the Public Safety Bill?—Well, if there is Communism let it be dealt with but I would do nothing to alienate public sympathy, particularly the sympathy of the Press. The gravest danger from such things is civil war in this country itself.

MAIN THEATRE OF WAR.

When India is actually faced with a war situation, I said, do you not think that the chief problem will be to meet the menace of the enemy's aeroplanes?—Certainly (he replied.) The North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab and Kashmir might easily be the main theatre of aerial warfare at a moment's notice. It ought really to have been long ago appreciated by Indians that the Frontier Problem is a very important one and to reduce expenditure on its demands would have been fatal. How important it is might easily be seen, if a hostile plane were allowed to fly over Peshawar or Rawalpindi and drop bombs. The fact that it is not going to be allowed to do that has got to be appreciated to-day. And yet, if (God forbid) war did come it would all have to be settled mainly in the air. From this point of view Afghanistan is no longer a buffer State with the advent of the aeroplanes. Of course, a great many other things have to be considered—transport, communications and supplies for the consolidation of an advance over mountainous country; but these thigs come later Goodwill must come when Indian faces realities—goodwill between English men and Indians and goodwill among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Given goodwill and coopration I believe that no invasion of India can succeed.

MOTHER AT FOURTEEN

—:o:—

A PRESENT TO MISS MAYO

The tragedy of a baby whose mother was only 14 1/2 years old was investigated by the Reading coroner.

The girl, Ella Maud Wicks, who lives in Liverpool road, Reading was found seriously ill by a lodger late on Christmas Eve. The baby was dead.

Dr. Saunders Jones said there were no marks on the body, and he did not think the mother was blameworthy.

The girl's mother said she had no idea anything was wrong with her daughter, who spent most of her time at home. She had a boy friend aged 15, with whom she went out occasionally, but she never stayed out late.

Mrs. Wicks wrote the boys name on paper and handed it to the coroner, who returned a verdict that death was due to lack of attention at birth.

WEIGHING THE BRAINS OF GENIUS

FUTURE EXPERIMENTS

The Government of Russia is spending as much on the examination of Lenin's brain as might have equipped a battleship," said Sir Arthur Keith, lecturing at the Royal College of Surgeons.

"It might not be a bad thing for the world" he added, "if Government employed more men for the examination of brains and fewer on building ships of war."

Genius was usually associated with large brains, Sir Arthur continued, yet there were many exceptions, the most remarkable being that of Anatole France, whose brain weighed only 36 oz., 18 oz. short of the weight of the brain usually found in a farm labourer. Future experiments were expected to prove that genius depended more on particular balance in the working of various parts of the brain than in the mere mass of all its parts.

"The brain of Charles Babbage, the mathematician and inventor, which is preserved in the Royal College of Surgeons, is not only massive but is highly developed in those parts which we have reason to regard as connected with certain forms of ability," continued the speaker. "It is too often supposed that a large brain has been given to man in order that he might pass examinations, become an expert artisan or a successful business man, whereas brain was not designed primarily as a utilitarian organ but as one to give man enjoyment of life."

When a mass of brain was measured from that point of view, concluded Sir Arthur Keith it is possible that the obscure farm labourers, with heavy brains enriched life to an even more satisfying degree did Anatole France.

JAPAN BUILDS UP HE[illegible] INDUSTRY

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PREFERENCE FOR J[illegible] AND TH[illegible]

Our readers will [illegible] ing account of t[illegible] and development [illegible] dustry in Japan in [illegible] gly gripping. The pioneer [illegible] genious film business in this c[illegible] also the Government might do wo[illegible] han take a leaf out of the book of this go-ahead Eastern country.

LOS ANGELES, DEC. 15.

So great has been progress in Japanese motion-picture production in the last few years that 75 per cent of the films shown in Japan are made in that country, according to Hajime Masuda, a principle in the scenario department of the Japan Cinematograph Company of Tokio. Of the 25 per cent. made in countries foreign to Japan, about 90 per cent. come from America and 10 per cent. from Europe, mostly Germany, he said.

Mr. Masuda is here on a tour of America and Europe in his interest of picture production in his country. He is staying in the home of Sojin, the Japanese actor, at 1124 South Normandi avenue. His company is building a dol. 2,500,000 picture theatre in Tokio to be ready by May, 1930. He is particularly interested in the prologue idea prevalent in American picture theatres and just appearing in Japan.

JAPANESE STYLE.

The most popular plays in his country, Masuda said, are those that entertain in Japanese style and adhere to Japanese customs and thought. The intellectuals of the country, are much interested in American plays in which American ideas and customs are protrayed so that they may stduy those ideas and customs. Japan has begun producing some plays based on modern thought but they are not as popular among the great mass of play-goers as are the more simple Japanese plays.

Japanese, he said, often wonder at the manner in which American plays distort natural developments into ones which produce happy endings, the Japanese being more used to thinking out consequences as they usually are rather than as they must be to produce happy results.

Mr. Masuda has been in theatricals for ten years, the last three of which have been in motion pictures. He was educated in Japan.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S SON

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PLAYING THE PART OF A MONK

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Beramji Shapurji Saklatvala, youngest son of the Communist M. P. for Battersea, who is a student at University College, London, is taking the part of Brother Simon in Laurence Houseman's "Little Plays of St. Francis," which the University College Dramatic Society is producing.

He is also scene painter and general handyman, and a reporter found him busy on the stage in the College gymnasium with a large paint-brush in his hand and a monk's cowl on his head.

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